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MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1559

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MILITARY ORDER AND DISCIPLINE STRESSED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 10, 1980 pp 1-3

[Article by Col Gen Avn G. Skorikov: "Staff-Combat Readiness-Regulation Order"]

[Text] Air Force personnel, together with the fighting men of other services of the Soviet Armed Forces, have actively entered into the socialist competition for a fitting reception for the 26th CPSU Congress. The airmen will have to take another step forward in the development of their professional skill and the continued improvement of their combat readiness. This is a serious and difficult task. They must make an all-out effort to perform it with honor.

The experience of our outstanding military teams has convincingly demonstrated the fact that achievements in combat training and socialist competition are always greater where strict regulation order is constantly maintained and where the best organization and discipline exist. Success goes to those who utilize every minute of training time systematically, day after day, to advance toward their designated objectives.

One frequently hears the following statement in the forces, at the air force academies and schools: "It is but a single step from discipline to victory." This demand was confirmed a thousand times over during the last war.

"Today, when the determining role in military affairs belongs primarily to team-operated types of weapons and when their successful use depends upon the skillful and coordinated actions of many people," Marshal of the Soviet Union, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Defense Council, underscores, "a high level of organization, constant composure and irreproachable performance on the part of each individual are becoming exceptionally important. Even isolated manifestations of irresponsibility or lack of discipline on the part of military personnel can entail serious consequences."

This is especially valid for us military airmen. The Air Forces form one of the main services of the Armed Forces. They are outfitted with modern combat equipment and possess enormous power. Commanders, political workers and officers with the staffs and services of the air units and subunits, and the staffs of our VUZ's, relying upon the assistance of party and Komsomol organizations, indoctrinate the airmen in a spirit of undeviating observance of regulations and the laws governing flight duty and strive to strengthen military discipline.

These tasks are handled in a well-conceived manner and with a long-range approach in the Guards fighter regiment commanded by Officer V. Ivannikov. A great deal of work is systematically performed there in accordance with a comprehensive plan of ideological-political and military indoctrination to explain to the fighting men issues of the foreign and domestic policy of our party and state, the requirements contained in regulations and documents governing flight work, and the orders and instructions of senior commanders. They thoroughly clarify the ideological meaning and the political essence of the requirements involved in Soviet military discipline and the prescribed duties of military personnel.

Ideological measures are backed up with effective organizational work. Those in charge see to it that the daily routine, the class schedule and the work plans for servicing and maintaining the aviation equipment are followed precisely. Personnel on the daily duty detail consider their primary responsibility to be that of reliably guarding and defending the aviation equipment, the facilities of the airfield and the military post, and the unit's equipment and other materiel. In addition, they see to it that quarters and service premises, aircraft parking zones and territory assigned to the post are kept clean.

A great deal is done in this regiment to improve the appearance and the military bearing of the personnel, living conditions and rest and recreational facilities. These matters are covered in the socialist commitments, and the fighting men strive persistently and enthusiastically to fulfill them.

Guards Lieutenant Colonel Ivannikov himself sets a good example of discipline, organization and efficiency for his men. He knows the regulations well and always follows them in his work and his actions, requiring the same from those under him, especially the staff officers. The regimental commander is capable and efficient in making decisions. Unit personnel know that when he gives an order or a command he will invariably check to see how well it has been carried out. Pampering and familiarity are alien to Ivannikov, and yet he never raises his voice when talking to his men.

Regulation internal order, communication between senior and junior personnel and good discipline have a positive influence upon the organization, the process and the results of flight training. Take, for example, such important parts of flight training as preflight briefings or flight critiques. In this regiment both of these always begin with reports from the subunit commanders and from staff and service officers on the readiness of the personnel and the equipment for performing the scheduled tasks and on the performance of the flight shift, covering both positive elements and shortcomings. This information makes it possible for the commander immediately to take the steps necessary to eliminate deficiencies and errors.

Other components of the cycle of flight work also show good efficiency, a high level of demandingness and precise interaction. Together with effective training methods work for the instructors and with other factors, this insures steady growth of the flight training of the personnel and improves flight safety. Flights are carried out in the regiment smoothly and precisely, without deviation from the requirements set forth in the documents governing the work. It is among the right-flank units in the struggle for a fitting reception for the 26th party

congress. The decision coming out of the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to convene the highest council of our nation's communists and other materials from that congress have inspired the Guards airmen to fulfill their socialist commitments completely and absolutely.

The fighter-bomber regiment whose staff is headed by Major V. Kramarenko has recently made a marked advance in the strengthening of military discipline and the establishment of regulation order. This work is closely linked with the campaign by leading personnel to achieve quality and effectiveness for each flight shift, and the staff officers in the regiment are real assistants to the commander. The good organization and singleness of purpose of their work are reflected first of all in the preparation of exhaustive information for the commander to permit him to make decisions concerning the flights and to create the best possible conditions for classes and for working on the aviation equipment for the flight crew, the flight operation team and specialists with the Air Force Engineer Service. Along with this, there is effective control to see that not a single minute of training time is wasted. Major Kramarenko and his subordinates during a flight shift work productively and with good results as they strive to fulfill the plan schedule exactly and to collect information for the critique. In other phases of the flight work as well the staff officers set for other members of the regiment an example of calmness, efficiency and initiative in the performance of the assigned tasks and reliably promote flight safety, which has a positive effect upon the performance and the end results of the flights.

Workers of the staff headed by Lieutenant Colonel V. Buyev perform their official duties intently and with a great sense of responsibility. Thanks to their harmonious and coordinated efforts the regiment's helicopter pilots are successfully moving from one goal to another in the pre-congress socialist competition. This unit's staff is a real agency of control and the organizer of the training and the monitoring process.

Many outstanding air units and subunits and the personnel of military training facilities have already achieved excellent results in the combat and political training. Their success is based upon the profound communist conviction of the airmen and the extensive work performed by commanders, political organs, staffs, party and Komsomol organizations to maintain strict regulation order in the combat teams and to strengthen discipline and organization. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that everything possible has been done in this respect, that there are no deficiencies. Unfortunately, there are. And this provides a broad field of action for the leading personnel and the activists--first and foremost, for the commanders and staffs.

Regulation order and firm military discipline make up the foundation for the combat readiness of the troops. These are becoming increasingly important today. The ongoing revolution in military affairs has produced major changes in the forces and means of warfare, even compared with the relatively recent past. We do not have the right to forget the fact that the armies of the capitalist nations making up the aggressive NATO bloc have equipment and weapons permitting them to inflict powerful strikes without large-scale preparatory operations. The NATO command regards the element of surprise as an extremely effective method of initiating and conducting combat operations.

This fact makes it necessary to strive to reduce the amount of time needed to ready the personnel, the aircraft and support equipment to perform the assigned tasks, purposively and on a daily basis. Commanders and staffs have the main responsibility in this matter. And it is absolutely the correct approach systematically to work out the actions to be taken by a unit or subunit at the "Assemble" signal and persistently to strive for greater speed and better organization.

Naturally, the staff officers have an obligation to give the commander stable and flexible control of the subunits. This can only be done if they themselves demonstrate initiative and are precise in the gathering and transmission of information, orders, instructions and reports and the preparation of the required documents. The achievement of administrative security in every situation should be an object of special concern for all officers.

The guard and the daily duty detail have an important role and it is highly important for them to function efficiently and precisely when the "Assembly" signal is received. These things are no less important in the routine life, however: It is with good reason, after all, that the guard and the daily detail are known as the keepers of military order. A great deal has been done recently to see that they always perform their duties in all situations as prescribed by the regulations. We still see many instances of carelessness and relaxation of vigilance, however. One of the reasons for this is inadequate organization in the preparation of the personnel to go on guard or to begin serving on the daily duty detail. The preparation sometimes consists in the hasty reading of the regulations, which is not reinforced with a description of typical examples taken from the life of the unit or subunit. It is far more expedient for the briefing officer and those going on guard to make a tour of the buildings and facilities involved, with the senior man there explaining what sort of order should be maintained and how the weapons, ammunition and other equipment are properly cared for, issued and received. There must also be training sessions at a guard training facility, at mock-ups of the positions, with detection and alarm and fire alarm systems, at weapons contamination and decontamination sites.

How well guard duty and internal service are performed and the daily schedule is observed depend upon those who head the guard and the daily duty detail: the unit and parking area duty officers and the chief of the guard. Special thought should be given to the selection and preparation of personnel for these positions, evaluating their efficiency and their ability to get things done and to make competent decisions rapidly. A good way has been found to conduct briefings in many units and subunits. The officers and warrant officers assemble at a designated time in a specially equipped classroom, with the duty officers for headquarters, the vehicle pool, the traffic control point and the mess hall in attendance. The junior members are instructed first, and then the unit duty officer, who will then know what must receive the main attention throughout the day. These classrooms contain the schedules for the various posts, lists of matters to be covered in the briefings and other documents.

The staff is, of course, required to compile a schedule of details for the month and present them to the commanders in advance. Certain officers consider this to be a purely mechanical job: They fill out the proper schedules, and that is all

there is to it. However, they must take into account the number of the personnel and the size and nature of the tasks which the subunits will be performing. They should recheck the guard's training area and make certain it is equipped with everything necessary, especially that required for operating with weapons. Unit commanders and staff officers are performing properly when they work out in detail the schedules for guarding and defending the airfields and strive for maximum effectiveness with minimal use of personnal and equipment.

The appearance, the neatness and smartness of the servicemen is a sort of criterion of solid regulation order and discipline on the part of the personnel. Our uniform is well-made, comfortable and attractive, and is constantly being improved. The vast majority of officers, warrant officers, sergeants and soldiers wear it with dignity and honor. Their uniforms are well-fitted and carefully pressed, and their shoes are always shined. When one sees such a soldier, he always concludes unerringly that the administration and services in the subunit in which he serves is organized as specified by regulations and other documents.

However, one sometimes sees military personnel wearing uniforms with the shoulderboards and patches carelessly sewn on and lacking sleeve and other insignia. These shortcomings result from the fact that certain commanders and chiefs are not demanding enough with respect to the strict fulfillment of the Regulations on Wearing the Uniform and of deficiencies in the management of the air squadrons and companies and in the performance of the commandant's office and of specialists with the clothing supply service. This is unacceptable.

We know that the discipline of the personnel and internal order depend greatly upon the demandingness of the commanders, chiefs and staff officers and upon their manner of working. The most important indicator is constant rigid control in combination with effective assistance. They should be interrelated and should supplement each other to achieve the greatest effect. The staff worker who has a correct understanding of his duties does not limit himself to righting up shortcomings, but always reveals the causes, indicates ways to eliminate them and takes part in the process. He does not, of course, take over for the submit commander and other officers.

The chief of staff of the regiment and the battalion (batal'on, divizion) has an extremely important role in maintaining regulation order and strengthening discipline. The singleness of purpose and the effectiveness of the work performed not only by the officers directly subordinate to him, but also that of other deputies and service chiefs, depend upon his abilities, knowledge, skills, energy and persistence.

Both the organization and the conduct of flights, as well as any other type of work performed by an officer in charge, to maintain regulation order and strengthen discipline first of all require planning and singleness of purpose. Short-term campaigns, all-out, last-minute efforts and formalism are unacceptable. We must not deviate from the rule that the more work the commander or the chief of staff has, the greater must be the organization in the work to fulfill the plans. It is a good thing for every officer to develop the ability to evaluate what has been done self-critically and from a position of principle. Efficiency and organization, like creativity and initiative, are always based upon the precise and strict

fulfillment of the requirements contained in the military oath, regulations and other documents and the orders and instructions of superiors. When this is the case the officer in charge will have the moral right to be demanding of his subordinates and to use the authority vested in him, when reasoning does not produce the desired effect.

New commanders acquire organizational and indoctrinational skills in their daily work. Good results are produced by the comprehensive control method, whereby a group of officers from higher headquarters thoroughly monitors a unit's performance for a specific period of time, without disrupting the class schedules or flight plans. They analyze internal order, the care and use of the weapons, the state of discipline and the performance of the troops. The senior comrades reveal deficiencies and help to eliminate them, and this provides an objective lesson for officers in charge in the unit. It is helpful to use demonstration classes and practical briefings for this kind of control work.

The training year is nearly at an end. There is a high level of political and labor activeness among Air Force personnel. It is embodied in the struggle for excellent results in the combat training and the fulfillment of socialist commitments. Precise regulation order, firm discipline and good organization in each air unit and in the military training institutions will make it possible to achieve new successes in the improvement of combat readiness and flight safety.

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NEED FOR EXCELLENT FLIGHT SUPPORT STRESSED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 10, 1980 pp 4-5

[Article by Col Gen Avn V. Losinov: "Excellent Support for Flights"]

[Text] The decree passed at the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on convening the next, the 26th, party congress was received with enormous excitement by all the Soviet people, including the personnel of Air Force units and subunits. Socialist competition for a fitting reception for the congress was launched on a broad scale in the units. Preparations for the congress, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, indicated in his report at the plenum, involve a thorough analysis of the work already performed, the preservation of everything which is useful and a critical attitude toward omissions and shortcomings.

Right now the communists, the party's ideological fighters, are aware of their special responsibility for the absolute fulfillment of combat and political training plans in their units and subunits. They are devoting all the fervor of their hearts, all the inspiration of their souls, to their great duty to mobilize the people for shock labor in honor of the approaching party congress. The communists are setting an example in the fulfillment of their party and service duty, strictly observing the requirements contained in the CPSU Charter, making great demands of their own work and concentrating their main efforts upon achieving the complete fulfillment of the combat training tasks and performing them well.

One of the tasks of our commanders, party and Komsomol organizations is to strive with persistence and a sense of great responsibility to further improve the quality and effectiveness of the combat and political training and to provide efficient support for the airmen's flight training. We take this as our point of departure as we attempt to consider all aspects of the multifaceted work performed by specialists in the Air Force rear, who are expected to provide the support for the intensive combat training of the airmen, to provide them with good living conditions and to reveal possibilities for improving the training of the personnel.

In modern warfare fighting men of the Air Force rear perform a group of complex and important tasks related to flight support. The super-sonic, missile-carrying aircraft and their specific basing needs have created new requirements for the organization and the work of the Air Force rear, its technical equipment and preparation and the training and indoctrination of its specialists.

The Air Force maintenance units now have dozens of different machines and pieces of equipment, which are used each flight shift for readying one or several aircraft. Requirements for fuel, compressed and liquified gas, electric energy and so forth have increased considerably. In the qualitative respect changes have taken place in the artificial covering of the airfields, the equipment of the centralized fuel-supply and starting systems and the equipment for fueling the aircraft and filling the containers with gas. The modern ground-support facilities are complex. This is why rear service specialists must not only possess a thorough knowledge of their design but must also demonstrate initiative, perform their duties irreproachably, possess a high level of technical sophistication and interact closely with personnel of the Air Force Engineer Service.

If we analyze the elements comprising highly effective, quality flight preparation support, at the present level of development of the Air Force rear we can single out as one of the most important the high level of professional training of all rear service specialists, exemplary preparation of the airfields and special equipment for the flights, and strict conservation of fuel and energy resources and materiel.

For many years now the separate airfield technical maintenance battalion headed by Lieutenant Colonel A. Koval' has achieved good results in its work. These achievements are due in great part to the daily efforts of the commander, his deputies, the headquarters, the party and Komsomol organizations to make the competition more effective and to implement the Leninist principles underlying its organization, persistently and consistently. The rule calling for the competition participants to work out their own commitments is undeviatingly followed. This makes the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers feel more responsible for their fulfillment.

The decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee "On Socialist Competition for a Fitting Reception for the 26th CPSU Congress" states the following: "It is the prime responsibility of all party, soviet and administrative agencies, trade-union and Komsomol organizations to head the national pre-congress competition and to direct the labor and political activity of the Soviet people toward the accomplishment of concrete tasks of economic and cultural development." This party requirement underlies the organization of the competition, which is helping to further improve combat readiness, maintain the equipment in a constant state of repair, make thrifty use of motor transport resources, conserve all types of fuel and oil and improve the training materials base. It is mobilizing the specialists in the obato [separate airfield technical maintenance battalion] to strive for excellent results from each flight shift, each exercise, class and training session. The fighting men in the outstanding subunit are constantly strengthening themselves ideologically, improving their expertise, mastering related specialties and striving to conserve motor transport resources, fuel, oil and other materiel. The communists and Komsomol members set the trend in the competition.

The fighting men provide flight support in adverse weather conditions. Snow storms frequently sweep over the airfield, creating many problems. The fighting men counter the elements with skill, stamina, courage and good organization. They work at full capacity, help each other, demonstrate resourcefulness and ability and maintain the airfield in a constant state of readiness for flights.

Highly skilled specialists are needed at the contemporary stage of technological development for the competent operation and maintenance of the technical flight support equipment used at airfields. Finely developed skills and experience are no longer enough. The men must have a thorough knowledge of the basic laws of physics, chemistry, mechanics and electrical engineering. Without this it is impossible to understand the physical essence of the phenomena occurring in the mechanisms, units and assemblies, and to achieve the reliable functioning and effective use of the equipment. The fighting men, of course, acquire the essential theoretical knowledge at schools for junior Air Force specialists and in training subunits of the Air Force rear. This knowledge can only be expanded, reinforced and continuously improved in rear service units engaged in providing flight training for the airmen. The correct example is set by the outstanding commanders of airfield technical units who devote a great deal of attention to organizing the training process, regularly conduct classes and training sessions for the personnel, concern themselves with improving the ratings of their men and make the experience of the best specialists a part of the training process.

One of the important tasks is that of insuring accident-free flight training. Success depends greatly upon the efficient work of the obato personnel, timely and quality preparation of the airfields, maintaining the ground support equipment in a constant state of repair, strict observance of airfield traffic discipline by the operators of motor transport equipment and all the other personnel, and many other factors.

With the approach of the fall-winter period, the most difficult one and the one requiring the greatest responsibility of rear service personnel, the most careful attention should be devoted to the safekeeping and preparation of the aircraft fuel, preventing ice crystals and other impurities out of it. The equipment for filling the planes and helicopters with fuel, special liquids, compressed and liquified gases requires special attention. Even the slightest violation of the rules governing their use and storage can result in undesirable consequences and affect flight safety.

This is why the obato commanders, the chiefs of the GSM [fuels and lubricants] services and other specialists have to check the quality of fuel and lubricants more closely during the fall-winter period and to be more demanding toward personnel of the fuel supply service and the other technical equipment services. They must see to it that the onset of cold weather does not affect the combat readiness of the air units, the quality of the training process or the living, recreational and other conditions of the airmen.

After thoroughly analyzing our experience in the operation of storage batteries in past years, we must take the most effective possible steps to achieve the efficient functioning of the crews manning the battery charging units and eliminate the installation of unserviceable batteries on the aircraft. For this purpose we must man the battery charging units with skilled specialists, regularly conduct classes and training sessions for them, constantly schedule control checks, thoroughly analyze the performance of the specialists and promptly disseminate the experience of the outstanding participants in the precongress competition.

Constant attention should be given to the functioning of the motor vehicle technical maintenance units. They should be outfitted with the essential diagnostic instruments, and we should work to increase their role in the performance of preventive maintenance on the aircraft equipment. We must constantly see to it that the periodic technical maintenance work is performed on the ground control equipment in full and at the proper time.

And in order to achieve this, it is important to know the men well and to plan their work properly.

Airfield maintenance requires special concern and constant attention during the fall-winter period. The difficulty lies in the reduced amount of time allocated for readying the airfields for flights. Certain difficulties also arise during this period especially in those areas with frequent and abundant precipitation, where drastic temperature fluctuations result in the formation of ice on the runways, taxiways and parking areas. Under these conditions the personnel must be well organized, demonstrate great persistence and skill and help each other out. The airfield is the combat position of the airmen. Success in the fulfillment of training plans depends greatly upon how it is maintained and readied. New equipment and improved repair materials have been extensively adopted in recent years in the airfield technical units. The AP-60 vacuum cleaning machine is very effective, for example. It cleans artificial surfaces well. The use of new types of mastic, capron brushes for special machines and other technological innovations have helped considerably to improve the maintenance of airfields.

In recent years specialists of the Air Force rear, together with a number of scientific research institutes and organizations, have solved the problem of combating ice on the artificial surfaces of airfields by chemical means, by employing a chemical anti-icing agent. This method of combating ice considerably reduces the amount of time required to ready the airfields, improves the quality of the work performed on the runways and makes it possible to reduce the consumption of aircraft fuel and the amount of labor required per unit of area and to clean the artificial surfaces better.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government attach great importance to strict conservation and prudent use of fuel and energy and to the thrifty use of materials and equipment. Competition for the right to be called a thrifty unit or subunit has recently been launched on an extensive scale in units and subunits of the Air Force rear. The fighting men are conserving motor transport resources, all kinds of fuel and lubricants, spare parts and tools. It is important that we shift the main center of this endeavor to the airfield. This is where we find the basis for economy and thrift. The best results in the pre-ongress competition have been achieved by the subunits in which officers V. Trifonov and S. Stepnov serve.

The search for ways to make efficient use of the ground support equipment is a major factor in the conservation of materials and equipment. The staged airfield technical flight support system is now being successfully introduced. It amounts to the efficient use of the equipment designated for flights and of centralized systems of readying aircraft for repeat flights. It is based upon careful appraisal of the flight timetable and the compilation of a schedule for the

allocation of equipment, taking into account the flight intensity for each specific period of the flight shift. This makes it possible properly to distribute the rear service specialists and to assign the optimal quantity of equipment before each flight shift begins or during the most intensive periods of a shift, as well as to free some of the personnel and equipment during the less intensive periods and focus their efforts upon classes, technical maintenance and other work.

This task is successfully accomplished in the collective directed by communist A. Lushin. A great deal of attention is devoted to achieving efficient use of the equipment designated for flights, a determined struggle is made to reduce the amount of motor transport resources required, and a constant search is made for ways to make more economical use of the equipment operation time and achieve better flight support. As a result the rear service specialists have long received nothing but good or excellent ratings for their support of the airmen's flight training.

The work performed in the air technical unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Shpika. A prompt and critical analysis of even the slightest deficiencies and strict demandingness of the team's work have contributed greatly to its success. Omissions in the work are made known to all the personnel. They are properly evaluated, and effective steps are worked out to eliminate them.

This is not universally true, however. Some commanders of rear service units attempt to conceal shortcomings. In these collectives the same miscalculations in flight support are therefore ordinarily repeated. These instances demonstrate a lack of principle on the part of certain officers and a breakdown in responsibility for providing good support for the airmen's flight training. Experience has shown that good flight support is achieved where the commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations are quick to reveal shortcomings and evaluate them from a position of principle.

The personnel of Air Force Rear Service units and subunits are in a highly patriotic mood. They are preparing to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements in the improvement of their training and with exemplary support for the airmen's flight training.

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FLIGHT WORK ANALYSIS, CRITIQUE DISCUSSED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 10, 1980 p 6

[Article by Gds Col A. Solov'yev, military pilot first class: "As We Analyze the Results of the Day"]

[Text] The last aircraft taxied onto the parking stand. Another flight shift had ended. Judging from the smiling faces of the airmen the flights had been successful. Another step had been taken toward the improvement of their fighting skill.

Work continued at the airfield after the flights were completed, however. The commanders immediately began summing up the results. A preliminary critique conducted with the leaders of the team revealed that there had been deficiencies in the organization, support and control of the flights. The comments made during the critique were to provide the foundation for a detailed critique and for rating the performance of the subunits and the separate crews.

One of the main tasks of the flight operation officer when the performance of a flight shift is summed up is to reveal deviations in the organization and the conduct of the flights, to determine the basic causes of the shortcomings while the tracks are fresh, so to speak, and to outline essential preventive measures to be taken in the unit and the squadrons to prevent a repetition of them. Like any other work, this involves analysis and requires primarily the application of principle to questions of combat training preparations and the insurance of safety and an excellent understanding of the organizational principles and rules for conducting flights. Experience has convinced us of the fact that flight safety is determined primarily by the careful and focused action of the commanders.

A thorough knowledge of the requirements set forth in the guiding documents and their absolute fulfillment, and constant expansion and improvement of one's military and specialized skills make it possible to achieve regular success and to fulfill the flight preparation plan completely and well. And if the end result does not measure up to that indicated in the plan, he finds out why the mission was not performed as required.

When the performance of the squadron commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Danilin was analyzed, for example, it was revealed that the squadron had fallen behind in the combat training program. The squadron staff cited alleged difficulties as the reason. A simple comparison of the plan timetables and the actual performance of the flight shifts, however, showed that it was actually a case of inability to perform at full capacity.

Scrutizining the planning methods employed in the squadron, the unit's veteran methods experts arrived at the conclusion that the subunit was capable of performing more extensive missions. This required teaching the squadron commander and its leading personnel competently to plan the combat training work and to organize socialist competition correctly.

Classes on methods of planning flight preparations were conducted in the subunit. At a party bureau session the detachment commanders reported on the level of professional preparation of the crews and outlined specific steps to eliminate the lag. A study was made of the experiance of outstanding participants in the socialist competition in an adjacent squadron.

The acceptance of commitments is, of course, only the beginning. The designated goals are achieved where the work is focused and where there is proper control over the performance. Success should not be expected, however, where the competition is permitted simply to drfit along. This is thoroughly understood in the squadron of Guards Major V. Buchenkov. An atmosphere of comradely mutual assistance has been created in that collective. The airmen know how to evaluate progressive experience and constantly seek innovations. Each individual knows with whom he is competing. The success achieved by rivals motivate the men to work even more creatively. Behind the figures and indicators for the fulfillment of commitments stand specific individuals and their action.

After studying the performance of an outstanding subunit Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Danilin arrived at the correct conclusions. The squadron is now successfully performing the assigned tasks and the combat preparation plan is moving toward fulfillment.

It would not hurt to mention once more the fact that when the commander has a clear view of the end result and has a good concept of ways to achieve it, the planning takes clear cut form. And the commander's ability to unite the collective and to attract the attention of subordinates with his personal example becomes a powerful motivating force. The in-depth analysis of a flight shift's performance and a thorough critique of the flights provide an effective school of professional training and of quest for the main direction to be pursued in the subsequent work. A critique which does not reveal deficiencies, however, is a useless waste of time.

The analysis is ordinarily begun by decoding material provided by the objective control facilities. It is very important in this process not to overlook the slightest deviation from established methods, and when one is detected, it is essential to restudy previous flights to determine whether the same thing has happened in the past. This system makes it possible promptly to reveal the sources of errors in the making and to take effective steps to eliminate them immediately.

The conclusion written up by the objective control group on the flight work of Guards Captain P. Gorin's crew states the following: "The crew's work is well organized. The intonation observed in the radio exchange reflects calmness. However, the crew is overly casual about dropping to low altitude above the sea after flying for many hours." The latter statement was alerting. On the one hand, this was a good thing: It meant that the crew was accustomed to performing such assignments. On the other hand, however, this might indicate that the crew members were becoming complacent. We talked with each airman and it became clear that they regarded these as ordinary flights.

Constant alertness and professional vigilance prevent a crew from being caught unawares by unexpected situations or malfunctions and keep each individual in a constant state of readiness for immediate action. Unwarranted complacency blunts these attitudes, and this is indeed dangerous.

The next day classes were held for the personnel, and they were again reminded of the specific factors involved in low-altitude flights. The veteran airmen told how they perceive flying at low altitudes after being in the air for many hours and advised the men as to what should be given special attention at this stage.

And so, the analysis of a flight shift is something like a trip into the day gone by, against a background of the results achieved, and a point of departure for tomorrow's flights. In order to make them even better, to give them greater focus and make them more effective it is essential to improve the methods employed for conducting the critiques and to increase each airman's sense of responsibility for the outcome of his work.

The decree passed at the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the convening of the next party congress, the 26th, was greeted by the military airmen with enormous enthusiasm. Competition in the subunits to provide a fitting reception for the party forum has taken on even greater scope. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated in his report at the Plenum, preparations for this important event involve a thorough analysis of the work already performed, careful retention of everything useful and a critical attitude toward omissions and shortcomings. With respect to the airmen this is their next program for improving the combat readiness of the subunits and for further strengthening discipline and order.

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GOOD FLIGHT PREPARATION STRESSED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 10, 1980 p 7

[Article by Gds Capt Yu. Pyl'nev, military pilot first class: "Toward a Common Goal"]

[Text] In the objective control room the detachment commanders were analyzing the airmen's performance in the air and comparing the data obtained with the reports submitted by the crews on the fulfillment of the flight assignments. There were no violations of established flight methods. And this was gratifying.

An analysis of the flight made by Guards Captain A. Kotov's crew, however, revealed significant deviations in altitude and speed on certain stages of the route. When the parameters were measured it was determined that the flight conditions were sometimes not even adequate for a rating of "satisfactory." This brought up a number of questions. Why had the pilot said nothing about the errors? Perhaps he had not noticed them? But then the navigator, Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Ivanov, and the other crew members had also failed to mention the flight violations for some reason.

A study of the recordings from the KZA [audio monitoring device] and a frank discussion with the crew helped to answer these questions. The aircraft commander and navigator, who had been careless in the performance of their duties, proved to be to blame for the deviations in flight conditions. This is how it happened. According to the pilot's calculations he needed to change altitude. Without comparing his data with the navigator's calculations he began dropping to a lower altitude, exceeding the proper speed in the process. The navigator, in turn, failed to inform the commander of the violation. In other words, both airmen performed poorly with respect to professional vigilance and mutual control.

And where were the other members of the crew? Why did they not speak up when they detected the violation? After all, each of them had a clear understanding of the flight conditions for the various stages of the route. It was explained that the crew members had faith in the skill of the commander and the navigator and could not imagine that one of them could make a mistake. And when they noticed the deviation from the flight pattern, each of them thought to himself: "This must be right. The commander knows what he is doing."

This incident, almost a precondition for a flight accident, was analyzed in special classes for the flight personnel. Officers Kotov and Ivanov were punished by the commander and the party bureau had a talk with them.

Guards Captain A. Kotov's crew is now one of the best in the unit. When he talks with the new airmen, the officer tells them without any affected shame about the flight, always reminding them that flight discipline involves demanding of oneself and the absolute fulfillment of rules set forth in the guiding documents and of the duties imposed upon each specialist.

Right now there are many young airmen in the detachment, but the crews perform their important assignments well. The young airmen compensate for their lack of experience with extensive knowledge acquired on the ground, with fully effective training sessions and by appraising their personal readiness for a flight from a position of principles. The detachment commanders are present when the new men are tested for flight certification. This makes it possible to determine what requires special attention in the airmen's subsequent training. The commanders' comments are taken into account in the airmen's job training plans.

We all know that young officers, warrant officers and regular soldiers never forget their first day in the unit or the reception provided them by the collective. We begin introducing the new men to the unit with a visit to the combat glory room. As the commanders tell about the glorious deeds of other members of the regiment they always stress the fact that firm military discipline on land and in the air has been an absolute condition for the achievement of victory.

The service and the flight work of newly arrived airmen receive the constant attention of veteran specialists and senior comrades. This does not mean that the new men are not trusted. On the contrary, the youth are always permitted to function independently. The instructor interferes only when something is done incorrectly. He calmly explains, demonstrates and teaches. And the young specialist reflects over what he has heard and gradually acquires experience, knowledge and skills.

For example, Guards Warrant Officers A. Zhuravel' and V. Losev, radio operators, arrived in our detachment. They had a good foundation of special knowledge but they clearly lacked the practical skills. Guards Captain A. Slesarenko, squadron communications chief, devoted a great deal of effort and energy to training the airmen. Guards Warrant Officers G. Sarychev and V. Bikashov, veteran specialists, assumed sponsorship over them. As they developed solid professional skills in the young radio operators, they also instilled in them a sense of responsibility for the assigned job and explained to them with reasoning and convincing proof why they needed the painstaking training and continuous skills improvement. It was not entirely smooth sailing for Losev and Zhuravel' in the beginning. The comprehensive approach to their training and indoctrination produced gratifying results, however. They now cope excellently with their duties and successfully perform assignments involving great responsibility.

All the work in the detachment is set up in such a way that each crew member feels a profound inner need for thorough training. There are cases in which a

specialist is excellently trained and performs his duty well but does not fully understand the need for the intensive, painstaking work on the ground. This creates a certain subconscious resistance, and the lack of understanding causes him to ask: "Why study and waste the time? After all, I am doing a good job."

Experience has shown us that such an individual, even one with a high level of training, is a potential creator of a prerequisite for a flight accident. It is the commander's task promptly to detect this sort of attitude toward the job and to take appropriate steps.

In any case, one should not make a simple decision, even one which appears at first glance to be correct, without thinking over all the details. In investigating and analyzing any infraction by a crew member the man's personal qualities, his character and temperament must be taken into account. This makes it possible to determine how to go about eliminating such errors as rapidly as possible.

As they approach the 26th CPSU Congress the personnel of our detachment have accepted great socialist commitments. Accident-free flight work, firm and aware discipline on land and in the air and the performance of flight assignments with nothing but excellent ratings will be our gift to the next forum of our own Communist Party.

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WORK OF SOVIET AIRMEN IN AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 10, 1980 pp 8-9

[Article by Col A. Khorobrykh: "One Mountain Pass After Another--From the Afghan Notebook"]

[Text] We had to go round an An-26 with the bed detached in order to reach the parking site of the helicopter, which was ready to take off on a cargo-carrying flight. We had not taken a dozen steps, however, when my companion stopped and stood stock-still, listening to something. The soft sounds of a song came to us from the aircraft:

My naked, my frozen maple tree,
Why do you stand there, bowed beneath the blizzard white?

A youthful officer in a sky blue flight suit sang pensively as he strummed a guitar.

"Just what we need!" Boris Grigor'yevich exclaimed and glanced toward the low, grayish-yellow mountains surrounding the landing strip. It was as though he was afraid alien ears would hear the Russian melody.

I must admist that I was struck by the absolute contrast between what I heard and the dusty airfield, the unbearable heat and... Yesenin's touching lines about a frozen maple tree.

"Thank you, lieutenant, for the gift," Lieutenant Colonel B. Budnikov said as we headed toward the helicopter again. "It's like a visit back to Penze, like touching the birch trees with my hands. Oh, Mother-Russia, how I wish I could drive over your expanses, take a drink from your springs...."

This was my second day with Boris Grigor'yevich. He was a restless individual. And just where did he get so much energy? For more than 20 years he had been piloting helicopters ("I haven't missed a single Soviet model!") and had a total of almost 5,000 hours of flight time, but he still took to the air as though he were a youth leaving on his first date.

I met him in the capital of Afghanistan. Yesterday he had shown me, not without pride, around his place and today we had flown here, to the Kabul Artek, as Budnikov jokingly called this landing strip, where a group of helicopter pilots performed their difficult job.

Boris Grigor'yevich got around to everything—from a flight suit for the guest to a well which the specialists were drilling next to a future sauna bath.

"The next time," he had laughed the day before, as he showed me the plan for the bath and steam room, "bring a birch whisk with you from Moscow. There is a shortage of them in Afghanistan."

And he had not flown here simply to make three or four flights on various assignments and to check out certain crews for flying in mountains. He was accompanied by Major V. Chernyshev, an officer of the Air Force rear.

"We need to check out the messing system thoroughly," Budnikov had said as he briefed Chernyshev the day before, "and check to see that there is clean underwear and bed linen. It is awfully hot. And we need to see that there is camelthorn (verblyuzh'ya kolyuchka) tea round the clock. This is the best thing possible for preventing gastro-intestinal diseases. Its effectiveness has been proven over many years of use back home."

"It will be done," Viktor Stepanovich answered. "But please don't forget to take me on a flight with you."

"Budnikov forgets nothing," Boris Grigor'yevich cut in.

It was said at headquarters that since the lieutenant colonel had studied by correspondence at the Military Air Academy imeni Yu. A. Gagarin he could not stand to hear forgetfulness mentioned.

"The officer and leader of men," he loved to repeat, "should know and remember everything. Otherwise, he is not worth a cent."

Budnikov sat in the left hand pilot's seat as though he were at home. The seat on the right was occupied by Captain A. Krivtsun, squadron navigator.

"Here, beyond the Hindu Kush, Krivtsun has grown a mustache in the Afghan style. His wife will not know him when he gets home," Technical Service Senior Lieutenant A. Allyanov whispered in my ear.

I sat down next to Allyanov. He had seated himself so that it was convenient for me to survey the terrain and observe the crew as they worked. Lieutenant Colonel Budnikov finished the preparatory operations. The time had come to start up the engines.

The crew of Major V. Rudikov, the pilot of our second helicopter for the forthcoming flight, were at work in the adjacent parking area. Vladimir Afanas'yevich is an amazingly modest individual. I shared a room with him for several days and it seemed that we discussed everything there was to talk about. It was not until

just before I left Kabul, however, that I learned he had come up with an extremely interesting innovation in the practical aerodynamics of a helicopter. The aviation specialist had become interested in his suggestion.

"When Volodya explained his idea," I was told by Lieutenant Colonel Budnikov, "no one in his regiment believed that it could actually be done. Nor did mathematical calculations help. My friend was not offended, however, but only stimulated to further effort. He managed to get his suggestion reviewed at the highest scientific level. And what do you think? His suggestion was accepted."

Boris Grigor'yevich and Vladimir Afanas'yevich are the same age and from the same area. They went to school together and together they studied at one of the military pilot schools. Their paths then took different directions and they even stopped corresponding. And then suddenly, 20 years later, they met. And where, of all places? In Afghanistan!

"One old friend is better than two new ones," Budnikov said as he embraced his old school buddy, and immediately suggested that they fly together as a team.

"How could I refuse?" Vladimir Afanas'yevich asked with a shy smile.

"I also fly with other pilots, however, as group leader...."

"Men, we are ready to take off!" Budnikov's voice brought me back to reality.

Our Mi-8 rose easily and stopped a meter and a half above the ground. We hovered to perform a check. Turns to the left and to the right, a climb, acceleration--everything merged into a single, graceful motion. It was immediately obvious that the aircraft was in the hands of an expert. It could not have been otherwise. After all, Boris Grigor'yevich is not only a military pilot first class but also a master of helicopter sport of the USSR.

'I have never flown anything but a helicopter, and I have no desire to do so," he admitted as he proudly showed me a photograph of a combat aircraft. It bore the inscription: "To Boris Grigor'yevich Budnikov as a memento of our meeting and the work we did together. Best wishes for the future. Chief Designer M.M. Tishchenko."

Our helicopter was now flying above the wide valley of a looping river. The grain harvest was in full swing. I recalled the Afghan proverb: "Where there are heroes, the land blooms." How different the Afghan fields were from ours, however! And it was not only a matter of size. We have an armada of harvesting equipment in the fields: tractors, combines, trucks.... Here--horses, oxen and donkeys here and there. Without equipment even the threshing process appeared inferior.

Ahead of us were mountains with snow-covered peaks. The valley was gradually beginning to narrow. Herds of sheep were pasturing on the slopes, which were turning green. Next to them we could see the black tents of the nomads. A camel caravan stretched out along the road we were flying over.

"They are from Pakistan," Boris Grigor'yevich commented. "The women and children are on donkeys. A large herd of sheep. These are not dushmen [enemies?]...."

Throughout the nation the term dushmen is applied to ardent counterrevolutionaries, who try in every way to prevent the building of a new society in Afghanistan. They are trained in Pakistan by American, Beijing, Egyptian and other instructors. These also provide them with American, British and Chinese weapons. The leaders of counterrevolutionary organizations themselves boast that as many as 22 banded organizations operate from Pakistani territory.

The further we penetrate into the mountains, the narrower becomes the gorge through which we are flying. Our altitude is constantly increasing. The alpine meadows with fields of red poppies are gradually replaced by rocky taluses of all shades.

I locate the area on a map. We are only a stone's throw from the border with Pakistan. I mention this to Boris Grigor'yevich.

"Beyond those ridges," he tells me, pointing to the left and making another turn away from the rocky ridge. "Over there," he points his hand again, "Captain Mel'nichenko's four-helicopter flight rescued some Afghans."

"Just imagine: Four of our helicopter crews saved an entire battalion of Afghans," Ailyanov told me with admiration. "No, they did not fire a single shot at the bandits. They carried plain old water into the mountains."

...A radiogram arrived in the afternoon from the area, in which troops of the Afghan People's Armed Forces were conducting a combat operation against counter-revolutionary bands which had penetrated to there from outside. It was perhaps more an "SOS" than a document compiled by a military man. The commander of the Afghan battalion reported that many soldiers had suffered sunstrokes in the 40-degree heat and that there was not a drop of water in the battalion.

"We will decide what we are going to do right now," Captain L. Shcherbak said with a willingness.

"Don't be in a hurry," R. Mel'nichenok said, bringing him to a halt. "Did you see what the rest of the radiogram says? 'There is no landing area near the slope on which the battalion is concealed.'"

"We need to go ourselves," Captain M. Tarakanov suggested.

"It is hard for them to move about," Captain V. Shakhunov said in support of his comrade. "We can see better from above."

While the reconnaissance men tried to determine a way to land near the battalion, Captain Mel'nichenok directed the packing of tins of water to be dropped from an altitude of five to six meters. Blankets, canvas, chips and all kinds of boxes were used. The unusual load was placed in the cargo compartment.

"Not one of the tins was damaged," Allyamov reentered the conversation. "The commander of the Afghan battalion sent our boys a telegram expressing their deep gratitude."

I looked at the map again. Passes were followed by passes, one after another. Our gorge was leading gradually into the interior of Afghanistan. The helicopter suddenly began to jolt.

"That was rough air--pretty bad at that," the lieutenant colonel said with excitement in his blue eyes. "Some of us have good reason to remember this bumpy air...."

Boris Grigor'yevich did not add another word to this statement. Taciturn Captain Krivtsun also withdrew even deeper inside himself. The airmen never shifted their attention from the process of flying the helicopter in the unaccustomed conditions. I recall a story told by Major Rudikov and Lieutenant Colonel Budnikov's comments on how they had rescued a crew, the members of which had not given any thought to the peculiarities of flying in mountains at a high altitude and had made a landing in the worst possible place.

"The commander landed on a slope. There was no other possibility," Vladimir Afanas'yevich said, and even though several months had elapsed since that memorable landing, one could still sense the excitement in his voice. "We had barely taken the crew on board when the helicopter slipped toward the edge of the gorge. I was horrified. I passed over them and could see only one ring of the tail rotor sticking up. I was afraid to say anything over the radio--I might disturb them."

"During those moments," Boris Grigo'yevich commented, "they were choosing between two alternatives: Everyone would abandon the aircraft or it would take off. The latter was decided upon. And they took off. What helped them out of the situation? Three giants: carefulness, an easy-does-it attitude and good timing. Without these nothing can be accomplished when flying over mountains in hot weather...."

This incident was discussed in great detail at practical flight conferences on the experience acquired by the helicopter men on flights in the skies of Afghanistan. These conferences were initiated by Lieutenant Colonel B. Budnikov and his closest assistants, Officers V. Bukharin, V. Sokolov and others.

We had come out of yet another pass. There was no road through it--only a path. We flew on. At this point the canyon split into two gorges, and apparently because of this the bumpy air ended entirely.

"Time to approach for landing," Captain Krivtsun said.

We crossed yet another road leading from Pakistan. Boris Grigor'yevich gave a deep sigh.

"These dushmen are such monsters!" he said. They burn schools and mosques and murder schoolchildren, teachers and government workers. A solid barrier has been

set up against the bandits, but they keep coming through. If they were not receiving support from overseas and from Beijing we could easily go back home...."

We were returning by helicopter from the Kabul Artek to the capital of Afghanistan. The green valley was rapidly left behind. Below were only dusty, bare mountains. People lived even here, however. The Afghans are a hard-working, courageous people. The Soviet pilots see this every day.[1]

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1. As this article was going to press Boris Grigor'yevich Budnikov was awarded an early promotion to colonel.

FLIGHT TRAINING MEANS, METHODS DISCUSSED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 10, 1980 pp 10-11

[Article by Gds Maj G. Druzhinin: "Forward Only..."]

[Text] The fighter-bombers flew at low altitude, strictly maintaining their combat formation. They would soon reach the "front line," and beyond that lay the object of attack--targets on the firing range. Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Galimskiy, group leader, gave the command to the wingmen:

"Get ready"! and soon thereafter: "Maneuver"!

As though linked together, the aircraft performed the complicated maneuver, successfully passed over the "front line" and rapidly entered the area of the firing range.

"Attack!" the leader gave the command.

The area was filled with the staccato, reverberating rattle of aircraft guns and the whine of the jet engines. A moment later everything was quiet, however. There were only the smoking targets on the ground and the slowly settling dust to remind one that fighter-bombers had just performed their mission there. After the landing it was learned that all the pilots had met the requirements for good or excellent rating.

Day after day, as they fulfill their great socialist commitments accepted in honor of the 26th party congress, airmen in the Guards Red-Guard Order of Lenin, twice Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov Air Regiment imeni 50-letiya SSSR persistently achieve good results in the combat training. The plan is consistently fulfilled with respect to flying time and missions. The personnel made a worthy contribution to the commemoration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the regiment has been awarded an honorary Lenin Certificate, and the Komsomol organization holds a Challenge Red Banner of the Komsomol Central Committee.

What is the secret of the Guards collective's success? There is no simple answer to this question. The airmen rely upon a vast body of experience, a good training base and glorious combat traditions as they strive for good results in the combat training. Suffice it to say that the regiment has produced 22 Heroes of the Soviet Union in the years of its existence. Valeriy Chkalov, Anatoliy Serov, Sergey Gritsevets, Yevgeniy Savitskiy... served in it.

During the Great Patriotic War the airmen set examples of bravery, valor and selfless performance of their patriotic duty. The name of Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Popov, a communist, is listed in perpetuity on the roster of the second air squadron. He performed the same feat as that of Nikolay Gastello's crew, flying his burning combat aircraft into a concentration of enemy tanks.

To be loyal to the glorious traditions of those who served in the regiment before them, to achieve good results in the combat and political training for the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and to provide a fitting reception for the 25th CPSU Congress--this is what all the regiment's personnel are striving for today. Command and the party and Komsomol activists are focusing their attention upon the preparation of highly rated air fighters.

Flight training is, of course, the basis determining the focus and the objective of each specialist's work. The squadron commanders bear the greatest responsibility, however. They organize the classes in aerodynamics, tactics and navigation, classes on the equipment and other subjects, and train the airmen to perform with creativity, singleness of purpose and resolve. The unit's leading personnel regularly conduct classes on planning methods for the squadron commanders, and for the pilots--classes on safety measures and on techniques and methods for the combat employment of the aircraft with various types of maneuvering.

Special attention is devoted to improving the ratings of the flight personnel. At the beginning of the year special groups were created to train for first- and second-class ratings. Instructors and aircraft were assigned to each group of airmen, and specialists were appointed to oversee the flights. A plan-schedule was compiled for improving ratings, containing a specific list of exercises which each air fighter would have to perform. When they compiled the flight schedules the commanders took into account the level of flight training achieved in order to avoid unnecessary repetition of that already covered and to see that every scheduled flight brought the airman closer to his cherished goal. And the results were good.

Regimental command devotes a great deal of attention to the analyzing of weather conditions in the flight area. Using a weather forecast covering several years, they have compiled monthly schedules of the days and the nights to be used for flying. This schedule is being adhered to, and the work is proceeding smoothly, without gaps or overloads.

Special-purpose flights are conducted in the regiment, which combine combat training tasks. The airmen prepare for them, two shifts at a time. This makes it possible to regulate the airmen's workday to set aside more time for independent training and to prepare more thoroughly and carefully for the forthcoming missions. The quality of the flights is improving as a result, and violations of safety rules have been cut considerably.

Working strictly according to plan has produced good results. By the middle of the training year, for example, airmen M. Vysheslavov, A. Kirikov, A. Khudyakov and V. Sarkisov had already passed their exam for first class. The first-class air fighters have also improved their training. A separate sharpshooter training group has been formed of the more experienced ones, headed by Lieutenant Colonel A. Galimskiy. A separate schedule of flight exercises was compiled for each of

the future sharpshooters. This was not very long ago, but the airmen are already close to their cherished goal.

The concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan has been a real school of combat skill for the engineers and technicians as well. They are also striving to raise their ratings and have launched a campaign to have the aircraft in excellent condition. Reality has shown us that the greater the professional skill of the aviation specialist, the better he readies the combat equipment for flights. First-class specialists, Guards Senior Lieutenants of Technical Service D. Movchan, S. Chikota, V. Shirshov, V. Stegniy and others enjoy deserved prestige in the unit.

Socialist competition covering tasks and norms have become a powerful factor in the struggle to achieve good combat training results. For example, competition is organized for each flight shift in the excellent squadron commanded by Guards Captain V. Gritsenko, military pilot first class. The communists in charge and party activists do more than simply help the commander to prepare for a flight shift: They also take part in flight critiques and set up exchanges of know-how, using wall newspapers and radio reports for this purpose.

On one flightday, for example, the squadron commander analyzed the group flight to the range. The commander noticed that certain veteran pilots had dived at too small an angle and that Guards Captain A. Zaslavskiy had performed the maneuver sluggishly. The commander suggested that Guards Captain A. Yefimov, who had just returned from the range, share his expertise in working at the range with a strong crosswind. The officer briefly described the method of approaching the target and advised the airmen to find themselves a marker for correctly determining the moment to begin the attack. He also wrote about this in the operational newssheet.

The flight was repeated, and the young airmen took to the air first. Despite adverse conditions, the Guardsmen's attacks achieved good results. Well-organized competition contributed to their success.

Make the know-how of the best available to all. This is a well-known rule of competition. Frequently, however, the information is slow to reach the entire collective. It is very important to adopt the best things in the combat training practice as rapidly as possible. In this matter it would be difficult to overestimate the role of the commander, the organizer of socialist competition. Communist Gritsenko and his assistants are prompt and efficient, and their efficiency contributes to the conduct and the results of the combat training. The commander always bears in mind, however, the fact that he only has to ignore the accomplishments of those excelling in the training once or twice and fail to mention those lagging behind, and immediately there will be a drop in morale, and consequently, the work will suffer as well. The spirit of rivalry is lost when there are no winners and no losers.

Each airman's training results must be carefully considered, however, in order for the proof to be objective. How is the commander to achieve this, however, when he cannot see what the airman does on a flight? On the ground he constantly checks the airman's knowledge and preparation for a flight. The flight assignment is analyzed by means of a KZA (audio monitoring device). This control does not always keep up with the training, however. While the tapes are still being

decoded, the airmen leave on the next flight and perform new exercises. The tardy ratings have almost no affect upon the competition.

A solution was found. The schedule was arranged so that the flight commander or one of the officers in charge would have time to go over the SOK [objective control system] data with the airmen. It is immediately apparent in what area the airman needs to do additional work.

It should be pointed out that the squadron commander, as the direct organizer of competition does not forget the fulfillment of team commitments. After all, the squadrons are also competing among themselves. The struggle is a determined one. Naturally, the unit leaders also analyze the combat training. The results are graphically depicted on the competition board.

Subunit commanders and party organizations encourage the airmen to see that every combat sortie, even the difficult types of air training, is a new step in the improvement of skill.

The prestige earned the communists by the performance is a special factor in the creation of a climate of enthusiasm and aggressiveness in the collective. Party activists P. Slyusarevskiy, A. Sitnikov, V. Studinskiy, S. Pavlenko and others enjoy deserved respect in the collective. It is perfectly natural that the very best want to link their lives with Lenin's party. Recently, for example, the communists of a squadron awarded the honorary Lenin Certificate and accepted Guards Captain V. Shatalov, a technician, into their ranks.

The communists are into everything. They help equip the training base and improve the training process and take part in the active development of technical creativity, rationalization and invention. Guards Engineer-Major R. Favorisov, a communist, has devoted a great deal of effort and energy to this cause. He directed the creation of various functional mock-ups and trainers, which help the pilots, engineers and technicians to grasp the theoretical material and acquire professional skills.

The party activists have organized technical groups for the junior aviation specialists, technical lecture series for the young officers and warrant officers, and advanced technical studies for the more experienced specialists. As a rule, each lecture is continued on the airfield, where the pilots, engineers and technicians reinforce the knowledge acquired in the classroom and the trainer. It is no accident that the unit includes many highly rated specialists and prepares the aviation equipment well.

It is a known fact that how well flight assignments are performed depends directly upon the mental attitude toward the flights. It is not enough to talk in general about the airman's personal readiness, about his duty and responsibility. There must also be focused, well-planned organizational work at absolutely all levels of the combat training. And the communists in charge understand this very well.

During a flight Guards Lieutenant Colonel S. Borisof found himself in a difficult situation. Thanks to his good professional knowledge and training, his calmness

and presence of mind, he acted as though he were performing a routine, familiar job. And he came out on top of the situation. This air fighter believes that no matter how simple a flight, the pilot should be prepared to be tested in the most serious and unexpected manner in the air.

Well-organized flights, strict control over them and good order at the airfield help to create a situation in which each airman attempts to fulfill the plan schedule well. In an atmosphere of efficiency and seriousness there is no place for self-satisfaction, complacency or carelessness.

The officer-political workers have a great deal to do with creating a climate of demandingness on the flights. As they help the commander organize the competition, publicize the advanced know-how of the masters in the combat employment of the aircraft and motivate the men to take an active part in the combat training, they maintain the good morale upon which success in the work greatly depends.

Airmen of the distinguished regiment are well aware of the fact that they cannot rest on their laurels. Each day is another step toward the pinnacles of combat expertise. It is the task of our united, harmonious, multinational military team to strengthen the military might and the security of our greatly beloved socialist homeland.

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NAVIGATOR'S EXTRA EFFORT PAYS OFF

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 10, 1980 pp 16-17

[Article by Lt Col I. Onishchenko: "Difficult Points"]

[Text] The problems of Captain Ye. Kolesov, navigator, began shortly before the end of the training year. He first received two satisfactory ratings in a row for bombing. Then, he managed to make an error in his final calculations on one section of an easy route, for which the crew's rating for navigation was lowered considerably. As the final touch, when coming in for a landing in adverse weather conditions Kolesov gave the commander information, which, had the flight operations officer not come to their assistance, would have made it impossible for the crew to make the runway.

There was a great deal of talk in the squadron about these unexpected blunders on the part of a navigator with a good deal of experience. Everyone reached the same conclusion--that Kolesov had decided he knew it all. It was especially painful for the captain to bear the reprimand from Major Yu. Pogrebnyak, crew commander. Following the unfortunate landing in adverse weather Yuriy Alekseyevich called him aside and asked him bluntly:

"What's happening? We have flown together more than once, but this sort of thing has never happened before."

The navigator stood before the commander like a guilty schoolboy, frantically going over in his mind the events of recent days and trying to understand just what had happened, what was the matter. Well, he had begun devoting slightly less attention to flight preparations. But then he was no newcomer. And how could he have known that on the bombing flight the crosswind would increase sharply and unexpectedly over the firing range? Kolesov recalled very well that a short time before reaching the target he had measured the force and direction of the wind and fed the data into the sight. And although the crew ahead had transmitted different readings, there was no time left for the navigator to check his calculations. He thought that they were accurate enough, but they were not.

With respect to the landing in adverse weather conditions, he was simply not prepared for it. When they had set out on the route, the sky had been clear. The weather forecaster had warned of an approaching storm, to be sure, but the bad

weather was not expected until after the crews had returned to the airfield. And so Kolesov became unnerved and did not perform especially well.

"When was the last time you practiced on the trainer?" Major Pogrebnyak continued the discussion. "Or did you forget where it is"?

"Of course not. I do go there," the captain answered without conviction. "A navigator second class has other ways of preparing for flights, however."

"Yes, there are other ways, but this is one of the most reliable," the crew commander said as he turned abruptly and strode boldly toward the squadron headquarters.

"The major misunderstood me," Kolesov thought with annoyance. "I haven't ruined things completely, however...."

Pogrebnyak and Kolesov lived in the same building and almost always returned from work together. The next day, however, when Yuriy Alekseyevich invited the navigator to take a walk in the fresh air, the latter refused:

"I want to stay here a while. I have something to take care of.

"Is he going to play pool again?" Pogrebnyak automatically thought to himself. He knew about the captain's passion for pool. "He has no time for that right now." But he said nothing.

On Saturday morning the crew commander met Kolesov on the staircase landing.

"Where are you headed so early--and in your uniform?" he could not help asking the navigator.

"I want to drop in at headquarters."

"What about the fishing? I remember you were bragging about some new fishing spots."

"I'll have to put it off for now. The fish wouldn't be biting in this weather anyway."

"Yevgeniy," Pogrebnyak said, touching Kolesov's elbow lightly with his hand, "what do you think about the exercise coming up"?

"What is there to think, Yuriy Alekseyevich? They don't trust us. We have been placed among the backup crews."

"So what?" Pogrebnyak asked with surprise. "A backup crew can become a main crew at any time."

"Yes, it can," Kolesov said without conviction. "There is a greater chance that we will stay on the ground, however. Other crews will do the flying. We are not a second-rate crew, though."

...The tactical flight exercise began with the signal "Assemble." Within a matter of minutes the crews had arrived at the airfield and begun preparing for the flight. The navigators spread their maps out on the desks and began figuring out the route. Captain Kolesov alone seemed to be in no hurry. The squadron commander suddenly entered the classroom, sought out Major Pogrebnyak and told him anxiously:

"The situation has changed. Your crew will take off first--on a reconnaissance mission. You are to drop your bombs at the firing range while you are there. Take off at the command, but remember that we have less time to get ready than the others."

Pogrebnyak turned around and did not believe his eyes. Kolesov was already bent over a map spread out on the table and with a large pencil was confidently laying out the route for the forthcoming flight in the pale-green margin. The officer was engrossed in his work and was aware of nothing going on around him. A few minutes later he reported to the commander:

"Comrade Major, the navigator is ready for the flight. If you need me, I'll be at the trainer...."

"Kolesov is always in the 'dark room' these days," one of the officers commented, without stopping his work. "They say he has even been going there on Saturdays, when we are supposed to rest. He hasn't been fishing or playing pool...."

"So this is what you were doing these past few days!" Pogrebnyak thought to himself with satisfaction and began filling out the flight sheet.

...The engines were running smoothly with a slight strain: At Kolesov's command Pogrebnyak performed an anti-missile maneuver and brought the heavy bomber into a powerful climb. They would soon be at the range. Kolesov was working confidently for the time being. The crew commander was on the alert, however, carefully following the navigator's actions.

"Turn onto course 125," the navigator issued new information.

The navigator immediately began the turn, because he knew that it was only a matter of minutes before they would reach the target. All of the other crew members were also working competently and with good coordination. And this is the very best indication that everything is in order on board the aircraft.

The navigator completed the final calculations. At that very moment, however, a large number of blips showed up on the screen of the radar sight. They immediately concealed the target, which had been clearly visible. Running sensitive hands over the adjustment switches and knobs, Captain Kolesov understood at once that it would be impossible to isolate the target in such a short time under these conditions: The "enemy's" jamming system was too thorough.

"What can we do?" he pondered the situation frantically. "Must we fail on the bombing mission? That is out of the question, especially since the entire reconnaissance flight was successful and the gunner-radio operator has already transmitted the information to the command post."

His mind was working frantically: There was only a few seconds to make a decision.

"We're on the bombing run," Pogrebnyak calmly reported to the navigator.

"I know, Commander," the captain responded immediately. "I cannot see the target for the interference. Could we use the optical sight"?

"Go ahead," the pilot answered, instantly sizing up the situation.

Kolesov immediately turned the knobs to the proper position. The commander's confidence elated the navigator. The optical sight brought the target into view.

"Assuming control," the navigator reported and, making a vigorous turn, superimposed the cross-hairs over the target.

"Release bombs!" came a new report a few seconds later. And then the navigator added--not at all according to regulations: "We can only wait for the results, Commander.

"The bombs hit the target," the report soon came from the range.

Back at the parking area Captain Kolesov spent a long time putting his navigational aids into his briefcase, and when he finally left the aircraft he said in a tired voice:

"It sure is cold out here. Not like it was in the cockpit. My back is wet...."

On the way to the command post Major Pogrebnyak asked with a touch of devilment:

"Why did you decide to bomb with the optical sight at the very last minute? We had no time spare."

"What choice did I have?" Kolesov said, with a helpless gesture of his hands. And then he laughed. "Bring the bombs back to the airfield? Or make a second run? No, thank you. Especially, since I was prepared for any new problem. I had thoroughly gone over all the possibilities in the trainer." He then admitted, sighing with relief: "I'll tell you frankly, Yuriy Alekseyevich, those were the hardest points I ever earned."

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IMPORTANCE OF FLIGHT TRAINING, PREPARATION STRESSED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 10, 1980 p 33

[Article by Gds Capt V. Rumyantsev, military pilot first class: "The Crew of a Combat Aircraft"]

[Text] A flight on a multiseat aircraft, especially a long one involving tasks with combat application, requires that every member of the crew be thoroughly aware of his personal responsibility for the successful outcome of the mission and for his own preparation. On a long flight, furthermore, a situation may develop in which the accomplishment of the mission depends entirely upon the aircraft commander. In such a case his authority is the decisive factor. And this is understandable. The force of an order is unshakable when subordinates have absolute faith in their commander, in his knowledge and professional skill and his ability to make rapid and competent decisions. In such a case the commander's will becomes that of the entire military team. Morale and psychological conditioning, profound ideological conviction and good coordination among the crew members are especially important. In order to achieve this, however, the commander needs to work on himself extensively and painstakingly; he must train constantly himself and develop good morale and a good mental outlook in his men.

In the article "The Gleaming Halo" (AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA, No 9, 1979) and in letters written in response to it the airmen describe various instances which convincingly demonstrate the fact that violations of flight work discipline, whether large or small, inevitably result in the preconditions for flight accidents. We have both good and bad examples in our regiment as well. The same pattern always emerges, however: In those crews and subunits which strictly observe regulation interrelations and the requirements contained in the documents governing flight work, and where the commanders operate from a position of principle and set a proper example, the atmosphere in the group is healthy and the combat training is far more successful.

Guards Captain V. Gorelov's crew fairly earned the title of best crew in the regiment during the first half of the year and is still firmly holding on to that title at the end of the second half. The commander's personal example and his unquestionable authority are not the least important factor contributing to the team's success. Gorelov has a thorough understanding of the theory and his training is irreproachable. The officer is demanding of himself, does not regard certain matters as important and others unimportant, and always finishes what he

starts. In my opinion, this is an important condition for success. This attitude gives the commander the moral right to demand the same of his men.

I recall when Senior Lieutenants A. Man'shikov and S. Gotovskiy joined this Guards crew. After getting to know them, the commander compiled a plan for their initiation into the formation, and he carefully followed the plan's implementation. Gorelov soon noticed that Man'shikov was not completing his preflight preparations in the time allowed. The commander taught the young officer--first of all, to correctly apportion the time according to the amount of work required for each flight assignment. The situation gradually improved, as did the quality and effectiveness of the entire crew's ground preparations.

Captain Gorelov devotes a great deal of attention to developing keenness of observation, circumspection and a good memory in the crew members. He utilizes not only the training time for this purpose, but the flights themselves. A pilot, he feels, should see, hear and notice everything taking place. He therefore sometimes asks unexpected questions at seemingly the most inappropriate times. He will suddenly ask the navigator what characteristic landmarks he has noticed in a certain area or what the copilot and the operator have been discussing over the intercom. The commander simply refuses to accept an unconscientious attitude toward the performance of service duties.

Once, during preflight preparations, he noticed that the members of the automatic control systems team had completed their work, although according to the schedule there was still time for further checking of the equipment. He made some checks himself and found that some of the required operations had not been completed. He forced the specialists to ready the equipment again in strict accordance with the job chart. Had the commander been soft or patronizing with the men, it is perfectly possible that the unconscientious performance of the job would have been repeated.

The combat readiness of subunits is made up of the combat readiness of the crews, just as a crew is considered combat-ready if all its members are fully prepared for a flight. This is a well-known fact. All commanders strive to see that each crew member understands this law governing flight work, in his heart, as they say, with his entire being. Only then can we say that a flight team is well coordinated and that its members are psychologically compatible. These things are absolutely true of the Guards crew consisting of Senior Lieutenants A. Vodyankov and M. Didenko under the command of Captain G. Poltavskiy.

The same cannot be said of the crew which Lieutenant S. Suslenkov joined, however. Because of his poor theoretical background it took the young officer a long time to pass his flight certification tests. The aircraft commander and navigator did not help him. His training was allowed to progress on its own, and it was only due to intervention by the detachment commander that the new crew member finally began to advance in his training. Nor did the Komsomol organization remain on the sideline. His comrades at the bureau told Suslenkov bluntly that he was holding the crew back. They advised him to take a more serious attitude toward his training and explained that the combat readiness of the crew and of the subunit depends upon each of the fighting men. And this is true. How can we speak of combat readiness and smooth coordination when other officers are flying in the place of a permanent crew member?

Lieutenant Suslenkov understood what was required of him and set about his training in earnest. The atmosphere in the crew is now serious and normal.

Or take the following example. Guards Major V. Anokhin's crew was performing a flight with combat application. After successfully overcoming the "enemy's" intricate antiaircraft system, the combat aircraft reached the start of the bombing run. The flight operations officer at the range radioed permission to begin working. The missile was not launched, however. It so happened that Guards Captain G. Illarinov had become confused on the sequence of operations performed with the armament controls in the cockpit. He noticed his error but failed to report it to the commander. As a result of the navigator's poor preparations for the flight and his dishonesty it was necessary to make a second approach to perform the flight mission.

Both examples graphically demonstrate the fact that an irresponsible attitude toward one's personal training can bring the team's efforts to naught and cause considerable harm to the crew's combat readiness or even entail more serious consequences.

The aircraft is a collective weapon. It is prepared for a flight by various specialists. And the flight crew is entrusted with a matter of great honor--the combat employment of the power winged machine. This is why they bear infinite responsibility for the performance of the flight assignment. The crew constitute a single fighting entity. Success depends greatly upon the discipline and the personal flight training of each crew member. The socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress focuses upon the improvement of these qualities.

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PRACTICAL TRAINING OF AIR FORCE SPECIALISTS DESCRIBED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 10, 1980 pp 34-35

[Article by Eng-Maj F. Ismagilov: "The Training of New Aviation Specialists"]

[Text] Socialist competition got under way with special force in the subunit following the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Accumulated know-how is being disseminated and employed more extensively now, and the search for new reserves in the operation of the aircraft equipment is being conducted more vigorously. Each specialist understands completely that a thorough knowledge of the aircraft equipment and strict observance of all the rules governing its operation in the air and on the ground are the main factors insuring accident-free flight work.

The crews in our squadron frequently perform flight missions involving landings at other airfields. In such cases the crew members must possess irreproachable technical preparation. We make extensive use of training sessions in which the airmen go over specific operations on the aircraft. They help the specialists to perfect their skill and expand their technical perspective. This is only true, however, when the training sessions are conducted in a creative and differentiated manner, when the training and the individual abilities of each specialist are taken into account and when everything needed is present at the training station.

Once, as I was conducting a theoretical class for the flight personnel, I discovered that not all of the pilots have a clear understanding of what they need to do in case of a malfunctioning engine. I reported this to the squadron commander. Appropriate steps were immediately taken: We selected experienced officers with a good knowledge of methods, worked out the subject matter for the training sessions and designated the place and time for conducting them. For example, I was given the task of conducting a training session on engine feathering with the airmen, Captain V. Voloshinyy and Senior Lieutenants G. Gnusov and V. Shadrin.

The flight engineer-instructor or the flight technician-instructor conducts training sessions on the plane or helicopter itself for the flight technicians.

Once, during a check, it was discovered that some of the senior flight technicians and aircraft copilots have a poor understanding of what they should do in case a malfunction develops in the system for lowering the landing gear. In order to give the pilots and technicians some practical training we raised an aircraft on hydraulic jacks, hooked up a ground hydraulic system and gave the crews a chance to lower the landing gear by all possible methods, according to the instructions. We discovered that many of the pilots and flight technicians had never performed an emergency lowering of the landing gear, because they had never encountered such a situation in the air.

Our engineers decided that it would be best to begin by going through the various operations in a trainer, and as the Air Force Engineer Service personnel acquired solid skills, we would switch to the aircraft systems themselves for the training sessions. For example, we conduct the initial training of the flight technicians and drills in starting up and checking the engines on a functional stand: "Turboprop Engine Start-Up." Our rationalization experts, led by Captain of Technical Service N. Srigunov, prepared a trainer for the aircraft and the engine. On this trainer the specialists can handle a situation involving activation of the signal indicating damage to the helicopter longeron; check the air pressure in the longeron; fill the longeron with air; look for defects in the rotor skin with an IAD-3 flaw detector; fill the shock strut with AMG-10 hydraulic fluid; fill the hydraulic accumulator with nitrogen, and check the nitrogen pressure in the hydraulic accumulator.

On this trainer the Air Force Engineer Service personnel can also acquire skills in filling the pneumatic tires with air, replacing the tires, removing and installing the wheels on the shock strut, closing and locking the setting guides and the fuel tank and oil system filler necks, removing and installing fuel filters and the filter for the hydraulic system, locking nuts by means of lockplates, measuring the clearance between control rods and rollers, measuring the tension on cables of various diameters, locking turnbuckle joints, adjusting the tension on control cables, replacing hose joints, and so forth.

The trainer is set up on a platform reached by stepladder. It consists of written-off plane and helicopter assemblies. The classes are conducted before the specialists are permitted to work on their own. The trainer is set up in the hangar of the technical maintenance unit. Captain of Technical Service A. Korchenko, chief of the periodic technical servicing group.

We organize test exercises once a quarter, in order to obtain objective information on the specialists' level of knowledge and their ability to perform various types of preventive maintenance work on the aircraft equipment. These drills cover the entire group of jobs which Air Force Engineer Service specialists are required to perform as part of preliminary and preflight preparations, as well as during the flights themselves. The subjects are worked out in advance, as are the question cards. Each specialist's grade is entered in a log.

The training sessions are basely conducted on an individual basis. Combined sessions are held only immediately prior to special inspections and jobs which are performed on all the aircraft. The chiefs of detachments and sections in the

technical maintenance unit conduct an instruction methods class on the aircraft and the engine in the performance of specific technical operations.

The training year is coming to an end, but the flights continue. The fall-winter period has begun--an important period for specialists of the Air Force Engineer Service. It brings drastic temperature fluctuations, a great deal of precipitation and ice. During this season personnel of the Air Force Engineer Service must perform at a high level and must demonstrate exceptional discipline and efficiency, strictly observe the appropriate instructions and regulations, and constantly increase their knowledge. Training sessions for the pilots, engineers and technicians are an effective means of improving performance and increasing the skill of the aviation specialists. This is why we devote a great deal of time to this form of technical training, constantly perfect the methods we use for conducting it, and persistently seek new reserves.

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CRITICISM, PRAISE FOR BASE MAINTENANCE

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 10, 1980 pp 36-37

[Article by Col Yu. Belyayev: "The Conditions Are the Same"]

[Text] The importance of internal order for strengthening discipline and improving the combat training results is well known. It is made up of numerous elements, however. Maintaining the training materials base, housing and other buildings, the base grounds and the airfield in exemplary condition is not the least important factor.

"It is pleasant to drop in at the regimental training center," remarked a member of a commission from higher headquarters, which was working in the unit. "Everything here has been given a loving touch and is put together with great taste. The visual aids are not only highly beneficial and effective for improving the professional skill of the military airmen, but also have a certain indoctrinational effect.

One could not disagree with this.

The largest room in the building is the practical aerodynamics classroom. The flight missions are usually assigned and various classes are conducted there. The equipment reflects resourcefulness and creativity. At the same time there is nothing superfluous, nothing designed for ostentation, for appearance alone.

The functional piloting setup has been worked out down to the last detail. It was the regimental commander's idea to create it. It was made a reality by amateur artists and senior Guards pilots, Captain A. Shachnev and Senior Lieutenant A. Korkach. The electrical portion was prepared by Guards Captain V. Parakhin. The group of operations performed on a fighter are linked together accurately and graphically, the aerodynamic forces are broken down to simplicity, and the instrument readings are shown in the figures at their most typical points.

These same officers, under the regimental commander's supervision, made a plotting board for modeling an air battle, which occupies the better part of one classroom wall. It is also an operating device. It shows many tactical procedures, the calculations underlying them and the conditions for their employment. A diagram of the aerodynamic features of the fighter being used and other displays are well conceived and are arranged with simplicity and clarity.

The most valuable training aid in this classroom facility is a functioning mock-up of an aircraft cockpit. The air fighters use it to develop to the point of conscious automation the actions required in almost any special flight situation. When a hypothetical situation is introduced by the instructor the pilot does not waste a lot of words explaining what he would do, and how, but immediately begins performing the operations on the cockpit equipment, accompanying them with only brief and to-the-point reports.

The aircraft navigation and the intercept classrooms are equipped in a practical manner. Flight personnel from other squadrons study there. The training rooms in the charge of Officers I. Kaulavichus, V. Panov, V. Krupakov and M. Tsvetkov are efficiently arranged. A look at these classrooms reconfirms the statement made by the colonel from the commission. Those who created them concern themselves with more than just providing the pilots and other aviation specialists with in-depth theoretical knowledge and solid skills.

When one enters the training building, he somehow pulls himself together inwardly and tries to appear neater. This is obviously not something which just happens: Everyone's attention is immediately drawn to two vast boards. One of them shows the general socialist commitments of the Guardsmen and the progress being made toward their fulfillment. The other display contains a Document Board with subdivisions, which contains a calendar of the activities planned for the month and for the week, and a class schedule. There is an indoctrinational design behind this arrangement of the boards. It is to keep the men thoroughly and completely informed on what has been accomplished during a specific period of time, while at the same time serving as an additional reminder of the tasks for which they should be preparing themselves.

The rooms in the training center, the regiment barracks, the building housing the technical maintenance unit and other facilities are always clean and orderly. One is also struck by the good care given the grounds around them.

Many changes have recently taken place at the airfield as well. The markings of the runway, the taxiways and parking areas and the guard around the flight field, for example, are now better maintained and fully conform to the requirements set forth in the guiding documents, and the grass is regularly mowed. Men of the airfield technical support battalion see to this. Naturally, this also makes the flight work safer.

The space around the regimental cabins is kept clean and is well marked off. This is where the flight personnel keep their special equipment and rest, and where the air fighters and their ground assistants study. In front of the buildings are eye-catching stands and boards, which contain material graphically publicizing the combat traditions of the Guardsmen and challenging the airmen to strive for new successes in the combat training and in the socialist competition for a fitting reception for the 26th CPSU Congress. It would seem that everything necessary has been done there, that all is complete. The unit commander, however, feels that perfection is still a long way off.

"We are doing a lot of renovating as we prepare for our party's next conference," he told us. "We need to think about how we can arrange everything in the best possible manner to heighten the emotional effect upon the men."

One heard concern in the officer's words. Major N. Zhurnavskiy, deputy commander of the support unit, also spoke with enthusiasm about future plans. The battalion also has a lot of them. One of the priority projects is to put into operation its own command post, and there is no doubt that this will help greatly to improve flight support.

The concern demonstrated by regiment and battalion command for maintaining order in the garrison and on the airfield is evidence of a thoroughly practical attitude towards this important aspect of their service work. The regiment commander, Major Zhurnavskiy and the other officers in charge frequently visit not only the training areas but also other areas of the military camp, resolve questions which arise, jointly and with the common objective in mind, and frequently initiate useful projects themselves.

The Guards fighter regiment and battalion have achieved gratifying successes in the combat training and in the socialist competition for a fitting reception for the 26th CPSU Congress.

Some of the chiefs are still not demonstrating this kind of concern for the proper maintenance of the camp and the airfield. Some of them have somehow come to accept shortcomings. Others claim that they are too busy with other matters--more important in their opinion--when the deficiencies are mentioned. We all know, however, that the artificial separation of service problems and problems of life into important and secondary problems almost always has undesirable consequences.

Fighting men in the Military Transport Aviation regiment, whose chief of staff is Officer V. Tolstik, and the battalion in which Major Yu. Kuz'min serves as deputy commander for political affairs perform their jobs under precisely the same conditions as those of the Guards flyers and their fighting comrades from the support unit. One would think that they would maintain the same kind of order. The comparison breaks down very rapidly, however.

In all fairness it should be said that this regiment also has a good training materials base and that things are maintained fairly well inside the barracks. The outside of the buildings left something to be desired, however. Some of the grounds were in sad shape: There were potholes in the asphalt, the side drains along the roads had not been turfed, and there were thick clumps of tall grass along the main road. One could not avoid the impression that no one was looking after things.

The situation with respect to visual agitation was also far from good. The transparencies appealing to the personnel to redouble their efforts in their military work and achieve new successes were attached to the supports with pieces of rusty wire and were faded. The garrison slogan located at the entrance from the airfield was also faded and absolutely unattractive.

The superior commander who visited these units was satisfied with the situation in the Guards fighter unit. The airmen in the transport regiment received deserved criticism from him, however. He demanded that the shortcomings be corrected as soon as possible.

Why could this not have been done earlier? It could have been, of course. And very little would have been required to achieve it--a little better organization, planning and regularity in the work primarily of personnel in charge. Precisely these qualities were lacking in certain chiefs, who were sometimes so complacent that they saw even the worst in a rosy light. The senior officer, whose service position requires that he deal with problems of internal order more than the others, had the following to say:

"These comrades lack the concern of real managers, and some of them lack even self-reliance."

These are true words. Let us attempt to compare and appraise these two situations.

Personnel in the fighter regiment got the idea to create a great memorial to those who had served in the regiment previously, who had fought the enemy heroically during the Great Patriotic War. Everyone liked the idea. The commander, his deputies and leaders in the party and Komsomol organizations were the most enthusiastic about implementing it. They spent a long time deciding where to put it, finally turning for advise to a local artist. It was decided that the best site was the square near the training center: The big parades passed by there, the personnel were there more frequently than any place else, and when there were no flights work was performed there on the aircraft equipment.

At first they wanted to make the monument in the form of individual busts of Heroes of the Soviet Union. They discussed the 12 (!) initial plans, however, and selected the best one. It involved placing all of them on a single wall faced with marble chips and designed in the form of an unfurled banner. Guards Captain S. Zadonskiy, an aircraft controller, molded the busts, a bas-relief of the Motherland, the regiment's orders and the Guards emblem. Guards Warrant Officer V. Lyambutis made the metal slabs which depict in brief the regiment's fighting history, by years and operations, and give the dates on which the regiment received awards and expressions of gratitude from the Supreme Commander. Many people helped erect the monument, and there was fierce competition for this honor in the regiment. Even though they are very busy men, the commander, his deputies and the activists also frequently visited the site and personally helped with the project.

The monument to the heroic frontliners is impressive and attractive. Live flowers are frequently placed before the monument. One cannot help recalling V. I. Lenin's remarkable statement: "The art of every propagandist and every agitator lies in influencing the given audience in the best possible way, making the truth as convincing as possible to it, as easily grasped, as graphic and as solidly impressive as possible."

In the air regiment in which Officer V. Tolstik serves there is also a monument to those who took part in the fighting against the German fascist invaders. It was created considerably earlier than that of the Guardsmen. This is not the point, however. We are speaking of something else--of order. A comparison certainly does not favor the airmen in the transport unit: The square around the monument is greatly overgrown with grass, which has thrust itself up between slabs. Until recently it was surrounded by a dense growth of wild bushes. They erected a good and needed memorial, beneficial to the indoctrination of the personnel, and then they seemed to forget about it. Where were the responsible chiefs, party and Komsomol activists looking, what were they thinking about, why were they not upset by the monument's neglect? No matter what they say, this is a case of formalism, indoctrination's most dangerous enemy.

But there are examples worthy of emulation in the regiment itself. The grounds maintained by personnel of the technical maintenance unit, for example, looks good. Proper soil was hauled in and grass planted at the initiative of Captain of Technical Service Z. Petkyavichus, deputy commander for political affairs. And the grass became a bright and elegant carpet. The others should follow this good example.

"What can I say? We began to neglect this matter," the regimental commander said. "We have now compiled a plan for eliminating the shortcomings, and many of the points contained in the plan have already been implemented."

Lieutenant Colonel Tolstik, chief of staff, tried to justify the situation by claiming a shortage of materials. This is hardly an objective or convincing argument: The materials were found at the garrison soon after the senior air commander departed. The lime, paint and other materials could, of course, have been found earlier, given the desire.

Major Yu. Kuz'min, the deputy battalion commander for political affairs, took an extremely strange position, the only one to do so. He tried with a stubbornness worthy of better application to pass off black for white, to prove that he was guilty of nothing. The political worker, though, is directly responsible for the state of visual agitation materials.

Finally, one other, very important aspect of the situation: It is perfectly clear that such an attitude toward internal order in the garrison (and we did not mention all the shortcomings, by far) could simply not fail to have a negative effect upon the airfield maintenance. And this is exactly what happened: Shortcomings were revealed in the performance of the airfield maintenance company. The airmen should take better care of the barrier around the airfield, regularly mow the grass and keep the area around the control tower clean. Neglecting these matters can result in a deterioration of flight work safety, and we must not forget this.

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MOUNTAIN SURVIVAL TECHNIQUES SUGGESTED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 10, 1980, pp 44-45

[Article by Candidate of Medical Sciences V. Volovich: "Survival in the Mountains"]

[Text] A pilot (or crew) forced to survive in the mountains will encounter difficulties, which could make it difficult for him to survive on his own: Steep slopes, frequently covered with ice and snow, rockpiles, extremely small level areas, thin air at altitudes of more than 2,000 meters, and so forth. In the summer even at medium altitudes, the temperature drops to 10-20 degrees below zero, especially at night. The cold is intensified by gusty winds. Despite this, flight personnel with the proper knowledge and skills can successfully avoid many problems.

After a forced landing in the mountains one should first of all find at least a small level or slightly sloping area and make his way to there. It is recommended that one not attempt to plan his further actions until he has rested for some time and composed himself. A temporary shelter can be built there, using the parachute canopy, pieces of rocks and branches from trees or bushes, if the site is convenient and is protected from rockslides and avalanches. One should cover the floor of the shelter with (lapnik) or branches with dense leaves, laying the parachute over this. An inflated lifeboat, turned upside down, makes a comfortable mattress. A sleeping bag can be cut out of the parachute, using the center of the rigging line as thread and the rip-cord locking-pin as a needle.

One should reconnoiter the area within a radius of 500 to 800 meters, find an area where a helicopter can land and gather fuel for signal fires. Wherever possible, the food supply should be supplemented by hunting and gathering edible plants.

Wild onions and garlic, strawberries, blackberries and sweetbriar are frequently found around the edge of alpine meadows and forests. Wild apples, pears, sorb and hawthorn grow in mountain forests in the southern regions. Sweetbriar is common in the Carpathians, the mountains and foothills of the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. Other edible plants are also found in Central Asia. The giant foxtail lily is a tall grasslike plant with long, narrow leaves and large clusters of pink flowers at the top of the stalk. Sea kale is a tall (up to 250 centimeters) grasslike plant with leaves similar to cabbage leaves

and small panicles of white flowers. The large, starchy roots of the foxtail lily and sea kale can be eaten after boiling them. The (krupnoplodnik) is a small grasslike plant with feathery leaves, bright flowers and flat pods. The root, similar to a carrot, is edible when boiled. The caper is a spreading bush with white or pink flowers, the buds of which are eaten raw.

Frequently, people who find themselves in the mountains experience a constant, powerful thirst, caused by various factors: the dryness of the air, increased water loss from the body through perspiration, and so forth. A crew therefore sometimes has to find water in their very first hours in the mountains. This is not difficult near glaciers and in snow-covered areas: Water and ice can be thawed by means of dry-fuel pellets (if no other fuel is available) using a box or the first aid kit from the NAZ [emergency reserve] as a container. It is not recommended that one suck on snow or ice. This causes a drastic cooling of the mouth's surface and can result in illness. In addition, the snow crystals easily damage the mucous membrane, creating sores which are slow to heal.

In alpine meadows and forests the water from mountain rivers and springs can be drunk. In some mountain areas there are no bodies of water, however. In this case the water in the emergency reserve should be rationed and this rationing should be adhered to absolutely until some other source of water is found.

If the crew remains in one place it is less exposed to the effects of the mountain elements. By erecting a temporary shelter they can protect themselves against the wind and the cold and can preserve their strength and health for a long time. In many cases, however, it is necessary to abandon the area in which they have landed. This might be necessary when there is a danger of avalanches or rock slides, when symptoms of mountain sickness are present, when there is no convenient area in which to camp , or for other reason. In time of war this might be necessitated by the proximity of the enemy.

One should prepare well for moving in the mountains, packing the emergency reserve so that it can be carried as a backpack, making sure footwear is securely fastened, donning snow goggles and making a belaying rope. Safety rules should be strictly adhered to, first and foremost, belaying techniques. A rope can be made by braiding together three parachute lines. It is attached to a belt made of parachute strap. The suspension system (after the canopy straps have been disconnected) is very reliable, although it hampers one's movement somewhat.

The method of traveling depends greatly upon the terrain. In high mountains one should move along a high ridge, where the snow is heavier, keeping slightly below the side exposed to the wind (the true line of a ridge can be determined by digging through the snow with one's foot). One should not approach the steep edge of a cliff with ledges of snow, for they can break off unexpectedly.

One should be especially careful when moving over ice. Deep fissures are frequently covered by an unstable bridge of snow. These bridges should be crossed one person at a time, the others providing insurance against a fall by securing themselves solidly in a safe position. Holes are gouged out in the ice to serve as footholds.

As it warms up the snow beneath mounds of rock thaws and they sometimes break loose, drawing many tons of rocks after them. The result is a rock slide.

Avalanches are perhaps the most menacing danger. According to the Swiss Avalanche Research Society they account for more than 50 percent of all accidents involving mountain climbers and tourists. The danger of avalanches increases especially during and after a heavy snowfall and during warm, sunny weather. Sometimes the striking of a rock or a loud yell is enough to dislodge a mass of snow, which hurtles down at a speed of 100-150 kilometers per hour, sweeping away everything in its path.

Anyone caught up in the avalanche should try to stay on the surface of the flow, making swimming motions with the hands and trying to move to the edge, where the flow is slower. In order not to suffocate it is recommended that the victim fold his knees up to his stomach and protect his face by covering it with his cupped hands so as to create a breathing space. Before starting to extricate oneself from the snow one should first determine which way is up and which way down. There is an easy way to do this. Collect some saliva and permit it to run freely out of the mouth. After ascertaining which way is down, one begins moving in the opposite direction, unhurriedly and guarding one's strength and air.

An individual caught up in an avalanche should not consider his situation hopeless. One can remain alive beneath snow for several days. He should fight sleep with all his strength, however. He should not waste his strength calling for help, since the sound will not reach the surface.

Steep leeward slopes with an incline of more than 20 degrees are the most likely to produce avalanches. When these cannot be avoided, one should select areas for passage, which can to some degree hold back the layer of snow. These include ridges, large rocks, ravines and clumps of bushes. It is recommended that slopes be crossed above the line of maximum pressure in the layer of snow, each individual following in the footsteps of the one ahead so as not to create trenches.

One meuber of the crew should always remain in a safe place, watching his comrades, in order to warn them promptly at the slightest sign of danger. If one member should be caught up in an avalanche the observer should note the site where he disappeared beneath the snow and draw a mental line from himself across that site to a separate, nonmoving marker (a bush or a rock) beyond the opposite edge of the avalanche. This makes it easier to organize the search. In addition, the location of the victim can be indicated by individual items of equipment lying on the surface. It should be borne in mind that they always locate, down the slope from where the individual is buried, and the victim should therefore be sought on the slope above them.

When moving along a river one should avoid areas with fine sand and shallows at the mouths, especially heavily soaked ones. If one's feet bog down, one should attempt to assume a horizontal position. This keeps him from being sucked into the quagmire. Snowshoes should be used if it is impossible to bypass a dangerous section. It is best to cross mountain streams early in the morning, when the water level is at its lowest.

When crossing a mountain river the belaying technique is accomplished with parachute lines attached to a tree or a boulder on the bank. In order to keep from being swept off one's feet by the swift current, a river is crossed obliquely, making allowance for the speed of the current and possible drifting. If the water is up to the waist one should not attempt to wade across.

Travel should be halted when there is a deterioration of the weather (a fog, a heavy rain or a thunderstorm). One can find shelter in a cave, beneath a large rock or behind a pile of stones.

Natural factors affect the reliability and the stability of radio communication in the mountains. These include the topography, the temperature, the intensity of atmospheric interference, weather conditions and others. The ultrashort-wave emergency radio contained in the emergency reserve can be used to establish radio contact only within the range of direct visibility. This fact should be taken into account and the set should only be turned on when a search helicopter (or plane) is in sight. At low temperatures the power unit is kept beneath the outer clothing or kept warm with parachute cloth.

Signal cartridges such as the PSND are used for signaling one's position at the appearance of a search helicopter. A point in the air is selected for this purpose, which can be clearly seen from all directions. In a strong wind the signal is given from the leeward of some natural shelter--a rock or large boulder or something similar--otherwise the smoke is easily dispersed. If the landing is made in an alpine meadow or in the woods, bonfires are the best means of signaling. Green branches, moss and grass are added to the fire to make the smoke thicker and darker.

Surviving on one's own in the mountains entails the possibility of various types of injuries (contusions, fractures), frostbite, snow blindness and sunburns. The most typical is so-called mountain sickness, caused by the thin air. It occurs at altitudes above 2,000-2500 meters. Exhaustion, nervous tension and hunger contribute to its development. The symptoms of mountain sickness are a sudden increase of fatigue, labored breathing, insomnia, deterioration in the fine coordination of movements, inability to concentrate, headaches, nosebleed, and sometimes vomiting. When these symptoms occur when traveling, a halt should be made immediately, the individual should get a good rest and eat a hot meal. The headache preparation contained in the emergency reserve medicine kit can be recommended as medicine for this sickness. If the individual's overall condition deteriorates the descent should be speeded up as much as possible. These symptoms gradually disappear as lower altitudes are reached, ordinarily disappearing entirely at an altitude of 2,000-1500 meters.

The intense heat from the sun in mountains can cause severe burns. In the absence of protective lotion the face should be covered with a mask of gauze or parachute cloth. Snow blindness is possible in a snowy area, a result of burns to the mucous membrane of the eyes caused by ultraviolet rays reflected off the snow crystals. It is easily avoided by protecting the eyes with snow goggles from the emergency reserve or with improvised goggles made out of a strip of (aviazent) (from a parachute pack), in which small openings have been made. The

goggles are worn not only in bright sunlight, but also in cloudy weather: When it is cloudy one does not squint, thereby preventing the functioning of the eye's natural protective mechanism.

In view of the difficulty involved in detecting and promptly evacuating the injured in mountains, a flight crew forming missions over mountainous, difficult-to-reach terrain should persistently study methods of rendering first aid for all sorts of injuries and illnesses. Every crew member should know how to apply a tourniquet to stop bleeding, immobilize a broken limb using an improvised traveling split, perform artificial respiration (mouth-to-mouth) and an external heart massage in case of asphyxia, and give aid to victims of burns and frostbites.

It should be borne in mind that the oxygen deficiency in high mountains sometimes produces a state of apathy in people, or the opposite--increased excitation. Individuals should constantly check on each other for this reason.

Intelligent and prompt actions on the part of a crew forced to land in the mountains can save their lives, their health and their ability to function until help arrives.

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REAR SERVICES: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Fuel Supply in the Field

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Lt Col R. Poberezhskiy and Maj. N. Kabarykha, Red Banner Volga M. D.: "The Rear Specialists Did a Good Job"]

[Text] The troops are preparing for the new training year. An important feature of this work is analysis of the exercises and training periods conducted in the concluding stage of the present year, during the summing-up. The exercise of rear services subunits described below was an instructive example.

The exercise had already gone on for several days. Under conditions maximally approximating those of combat the rear services men had deployed various rear service facilities on unfamiliar terrain and provided the troops with everything necessary to wage combat operations.

In the final stage of the exercise the enemy was withdrawing to the far side of a broad body of water. The bridges had been blown up. In this situation it was important for the attackers to maintain a high pace and not let the opposing side dig in on a favorable defensive line. But the motorized rifle and tank subunits racing on in pursuit found themselves in a tough situation: their fuel was running out.

The exercise leader gave the rear service specialists their mission: set up a field refueling point near the river, quickly refuel the combat vehicles, and ferry them across to the far bank.

It promised to be hard work. The rear services subunits moved out immediately toward the river, scouted the area, and established the scope of engineering work.

Soon the subordinates of officer V. Shkuray and WO [Praporshchik] V. Osyanin began setting up the equipment not far from the planned ferry crossing. The men carefully inspected all assemblies and units. They checked the reliability of the sleeve fastenings and the flange joints of the pipes under

pressure. The men of these subunits never forget the campaign for economy and thrift and the need to protect the environment against contamination.

Work was also going full steam to set up the crossing at the river. The men of the attached company under the command of officer G. Kitov were packing the ground on the descent to the dock and preparing places to set in reinforced concrete pieces. The work went on all night without stopping. More than 150 cubic meters of reinforced concrete pieces were put into the base of the dock.

The specialists of the military communications service also had a great deal to do. Under the direction of officers A. Krashennikov and V. Yarovay the dock was installed and the order of loading vehicles and personnel on the ferries was determined.

At dawn the first column of vehicles came out of the woods. Obeying the commands of the traffic controllers the column moved to the field refueling point. Everything there was ready to go. At previous training periods the vehicles had come up to the refueling point in one column, but now they used two, going around the pipeline on the left and the right. This was an idea that had been suggested by technical officer A. Volgushev. It was put into practice by two efficiency workers, WO V. Shchennikov and Soviet Army civilian worker S. Kazhmet'yev. As a result the productivity of the refueling point doubled. Dozens of vehicles could be refueled at the same time.

On the approach to the river bank some of the vehicles were sent to be loaded on the ferry while the others remained in shelter. Subunit personnel got out of the vehicles and took the places assigned to them on the ferry. The vehicles were lined up in rows on the deck. The combat equipment was moved across the river without delay.

The enemy simply did not have time to dig in at a new line. The attackers continued to develop their offensive from the beachhead seized on the far bank. The success of the attack was largely predetermined by the skillful actions of the rear services specialists.

Need for Economy Stressed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen G. Pastukhovskiy, deputy commander in charge of rear services of the Red Banner Volga M. D., chief of district rear services: "The Campaign for Economy Is a Complex Job"]

[Text] One of the most important sociopolitical challenges advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress concerned thrifty management in all spheres of the activity of Soviet people. "It is our lofty party duty to count each ruble, hour of work, and ton of output precisely and use it efficiently, to finally eliminate mismanagement and waste," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the congress. These words apply fully to military men.

Competition for economy and thrift has developed broadly among the troops of our district. The men are striving to preserve and make wise use of everything they have been given for their daily life and combat training and service. They handle the equipment and weapons skillfully and use various materials, gear, fuel, and electricity efficiently. The socialist obligations assumed at the start of the last training year have been met in a large majority of the units and subunits.

The working experience of the unit where Capt A. Kukta is in charge of logistics presents an instructive example. Each subunit there keeps a record book of savings and the results of the campaign against fuel, heat, and electricity losses are posted on special boards. These questions are discussed regularly at service meetings and party and Komsomol meetings.

Party concern for the dissemination of progressive practices helped the unit finish the training year by significantly overfulfilling its obligations for economy and thrift. On the other hand, because careful records are kept of all materiel allocated to the unit and it is used in an optimal manner, the living and working conditions of the men meet the highest requirements. Needless to say, this has also had a beneficial effect on the training process and the state of discipline and organization in the subunits. It seems entirely natural that the unit was awarded the title of outstanding based on the year's results.

Our mess hall farms have made a significant contribution to saving state food resources. For example, in the unit where Lt Col P. Danyakin is deputy commander for rear services, they have a cattle barn, a hog barn, and a poultry house. Each year they plant hundreds of hectares in grain crops. As a result, for two years now the soldiers have been fed meat, milk, eggs, and other products in amounts that fully meet planned levels.

Another important area of activity in economy work is making maximum use of the achievements of our efficiency workers. It was through their efforts, for example, that one of the units eliminated the serious problem of fuel spillage. Today not a drop is spilled. Warrant officers [Praporshchiki] V. Shchennikov and A. Nikitin and Soviet Army civilian worker S. Kazhmet'yev have proposed and introduced a number of devices to help improve the process of refueling vehicles both in the field and at permanent sites.

Specialists here have become accustomed to using machinery in the most economical regimes. When refueling is completed the remaining fuel is carefully poured into special containers. Not a gram is lost. Members of the people's control group check carefully on technically correct use of motor vehicles. Records are kept of everything: the condition of the vehicles, their loads, correct filling out of trip documents, eliminating empty runs, and exact observance of established routes by drivers. Small savings thus become large. It is no accident that the annual savings of fuel and lubricants in the unit has improved 20 percent in comparison with the start of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Why have I dwelt in such detail on the experience of these units? It is not just because each does well in organizing economy work. Another thing is

also important: the party-minded, comprehensive approach of the commanders and service chiefs to organization of the work. They do not ignore any category of servicemen or any of the areas in which the campaign for economy and thrift is going forward among the troops. It is this, I think, that guarantees the overall success.

The military council of the district summarized the experience of leading units at the proper time and recommended that it be employed everywhere. Carrying out these orders produced notable results. The savings of various materials, all types of fuel, and bread and food for the district as a whole is steadily growing. When everything is added up this means hundreds of thousands of public rubles saved. Nonetheless, the comprehensive approach to the organization of economy work has not, unfortunately, become the rule yet for every commander in chief. The successes of one or two services are sometimes nullified by the mistakes of a third. Therefore, the final result remains lower than it could be.

For example, considerable improvements have been made in saving fuel and lengthening the period of operation of tracked and wheeled vehicles between repairs in the N motorized rifle regiment. They achieved a significant economic impact there by using their own personnel to set up a training ground, rifle range, route for driving armored personnel carriers, and other training facilities. The unit has a well-organized mess hall farm. In other words, the motorized riflemen have done a good job! But there is just one thing wrong: until recently a large part of the money in the regiment went to pay fines for railroad car downtime.

It must be admitted that this problem goes beyond the framework of a single collective. Although for the district as a whole we have been able to reduce railroad car downtime compared to last year by two-thirds, the total of fines decreased only slightly. Material accountability for downtime has now been stiffened. This is correct. It is very important to the country that railroad rolling stock be used to the maximum degree. But, as inspections show, it is precisely this expenditure heading that prevents many units, especially construction units, from fulfilling their obligations for economy and thrift.

Nonetheless, it often is a matter of elementary mistakes both in the organization of loading and unloading work and in planning railroad shipping. There are still some who do not know how to use the capacities of railroad cars and tankers efficiently. A fair amount of various materials often remains in the cars after unloading. This means we must focus our attention on this sector of the campaign to preserve public property also.

That the problem of railroad car downtime and well-organized loading can be solved is illustrated, for example, by the experience of the N motorized rifle unit where Lt A. Bestakov serves. When the unloading of cars is completed a staff representative comes to the site and checks how well the work was done. This is a reliable way to prevent transportation losses.

All the same, the overall economy balance remains low even in this unit. The clothing service is letting them down. Clothing losses are still large because of disorder in the warehouses and superficial, poorly conducted

inspections. This again reminds us of the need to take a comprehensive approach in economy work.

The question of a thrifty attitude toward public property, rational use of resources, and the role of the planning principle in this work was given serious attention at the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. To solve this problem commanders and rear service specialists need solid economic knowledge and a mastery of progressive management techniques. The district is giving a good deal of attention to the economic training of its commanders. Special assemblies and training periods are held where employees of various rear services and military lawyers familiarize the audience with the documents that control management of the troop economy and analyze the most typical mistakes. We are trying to help the men see the state importance of the jobs they are doing and teach them to save on a large scale and on a small scale, to achieve good final results from their work.

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CRITICISMS AND FOLLOW-UPS

Misuse of Training Time

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Lt Col V. Seledkin: "At the Price of Valuable Hours"]

> [Text] Dear Editors: I am disturbed by the matter of training young specialists. In our subunit they think, for some reason, that the time designated for their training can be spent performing various administrative jobs. Beginning radar operators were taken away from planned training periods many times this year and as a result they did not completely assimilate the training material. Higher headquarters knows about this situation and is not taking proper steps. (From Maj V. Sobetskiy)

Several years ago in the radar troops of the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District it was found necessary to improve the training of young specialists. Previously each individual subunit had worked on questions of their training, but now it was decided to make this process more purposeful. To accomplish this the leading subunits of each unit were taken as bases to organize training for new men in just one military specialization apiece. One subunit would train future operators, while another trained communications specialists.

In still another, for example the subunit commanded by Capt S. Vovkotrub, it was decided to train electricians for the unit. The new men were put in a single training group and a training program was written up for this purpose.

But after just a few days the future electricians were surprised to find that instead of learning to service electrical systems they were being taught to dig trenches, cut hay, and paint equipment at the athletic field.

"Almost half of our training time went for various jobs completely unrelated to the training of electricians," Maj V. Sobetskiy, who was given primary responsibility in training the new men, complained bitterly during our talk.

The officer's words were confirmed in full when I looked through the training period log. Its pages were filled with notes that showed that during the summer training period the future specialists very rarely attended training periods and drills in combat work. In July, for example, only one-fifth of the time allocated by plans for special training was used for this purpose and only 25 percent of the trainees attended technical training periods more or less regularly. Many of the new men appeared in class only occasionally and spent the rest of the time on administrative jobs.

"Our subunit had to do a lot of administrative jobs," Captain Vovkotrub said, attempting to explain why the radar men had been taken away from combat training periods so often.

In fact, his subordinates were working on many difficult and important missions. To accomplish them demanded thoughtful use of reserves and distribution of the efforts and labor of all personnel. Instead of this, the subunit took the easy way. They decided to use new men who were in the subunit temporarily for these jobs. Their attitude seemed to be: since they are leaving soon, why worry?

It is bad, of course, that they neglected the needs of the other subunits which were impatiently waiting for well-trained electricians. But it is even worse that the unit staff officers forgot this simple truth. They did not make a single visit to the training periods of the new specialists and did not monitor the training process at all.

After this it is no surprise that the future electricians completed their combat training with poor scores. It is also disturbing that at the very beginning of their military service they encountered formalism and indifference.

This would seem to be too high a price to pay for the lost training time.

Problems with Housing Construction

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 80 p2

[Article by Yu. Ol'shanskaya, A. Bychikhin, and others, a total of 32 signatures: "And That Is That!"]

[Text] The construction organization managed by Col-Engr L. Meytuv came up with a strange, in our opinion, initiative. When the housing operations office headed by N. Fomina absolutely refused to accept a residential building built by this organization because of numerous defects, project supervisor A. Zavoykin himself began passing out keys to new residents. At the same time he collected signatures from the residents saying that they had no complaints against the builders. But do not think that soon after this a group of military construction workers was hurried to the site to bring all the finishing, plumbing, and other work up to standard. The trusting new residents were given generous promises that the defects would be taken care of "in a matter of days." They came to absolutely nothing. Most of apartments remained as before: poorly-laid linoleum; ill-fitting windows

and doors; carelessly painted ceilings and walls; dripping faucets; some radio receivers not hooked up. The grounds around the building were not completely fixed up either. According to the plan the construction workers were to hook up telephone service, but they had not done so.

Everybody got involved with our building! It seemed that lieutenant colonels-engineers V. Volkov, V. Shilko, and E. Novak, officials from specialized construction organizations, took an understanding attitude toward the visits of many residents of building No 15 on Sukhonskaya street. Nothing has changed, however. Therefore Comrade N. Pomina greets the crowd of visitors with fear in her eyes. After all, she is the first one to face the onslaught of angry residents. But her requests to the general contractor are a voice crying out in the wilderness, and the military builders have a "trump card," the signatures of the residents.

It was in December of last year that representatives of the purchaser and builders signed the state commission affidavit that the building was ready for moving in. But when they had signed it, it appears, they said, "That is that." And it is the new residents that are paying the price.

Transportation Problems

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 80 p 2

[Article: "Give the Green Light to Items for Construction Projects"]

[Text] The report written by Col-Engr L. Kulikov under the headline "Give the Green Light to Items for Construction Projects" on 11 July of this year cited a case where reinforced concrete articles ready for shipment were standing waiting at the plant managed by Lt Col-Engr B. Safonov because there were no railroad cars to haul them.

V. Mal'tsev, deputy chief of the Main Traffic Administration of the USSR Ministry of Railroads, has reported to the editors that the administration of the L'vov Railroad has taken steps to provide all needed railroad cars to enterprises. Checks have been established on the shipment of finished goods. At the same time, Comrade V. Mal'tsev's report says, the enterprises frequently do not fill cars completely, which is to say that there is mismanagement in their use.

Letters to the Editor

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 2

[Letters to the Editors]

[Text] Strictly Responsible

Dear Editors! In September of this year I took my regular leave at home with my parents in Novosibirsk. My father, Aleksandr Pavlovich, is a career military man who went through the whole war with fascist Germany

and fought against Japanese militarism. He ended his service as deputy commander of a motorized rifle regiment with the rank of lieutenant colonel, but he continues to work and enjoys a good reputation in his new collective.

I am telling you this because my father, a communist, is my example in life. Like him I became an officer and joined the ranks of the Leninist party. With my combat comrades I now perform my international duty. I am a member of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in friendly Afghanistan.

Everything was fine for me on leave. I had long talks with my father and enjoyed meetings at my alma mater, the Novosibirsk Military-Political School, and the beauty of our Siberian region.

But my whole mood was destroyed by one incident. I was going with my parents to dig potatoes and met five soldiers in a field. Three of them were working in the plot of WO [Praporshchik] V. Zhilin and the other two were gathering potatoes in Maj G. Gritsenko's plot. I asked them why they were working in private gardens during training time. They answered that they had been sent there with the commander's knowledge. The next day I went to the political department of the construction administration and told Capt A. Chernobay of this incident. But Capt A. Volkov, who was present, began to make excuses for his subordinate WO V. Zhilin, saying he was the best NCO in the company.

In exceptional cases, of course, soldiers can help an officer or warrant officer, but they should not be taken away from work for the sake of potatoes. They assured me at the political department that they would investigate G. Gritsenko and V. Zhilin, yet judging by Capt A. Volkov's reaction this will not be a rigorous investigation. But people must be held strictly responsible for violation of ethical norms and principles. Misuse of an official position is dangerous in many ways. A soldier has to learn military affairs or he will not be able to perform his combat missions. All officials of every military rank and in every position should remember this.

Sr Lt Yu. Veselkov

How Long Will the Red Tape Go On?

Dear Editors! I need to call on you for help. The problem is that for several years now I have been unable to get a decision on the question of certification of my disability as the result of contusions and a wound received at the front. In early July of this year the Central Military Medical Administration of the Ministry of Defense explained to the chief of the district military commission how to decide my case. Lieutenant Colonel Kuleshov, who is the head of this commission, and the oblast military commissariat instructed the rayon military commissariat to prepare a medical decision, but here again the matter became bogged down.

At the military commissariat Maj V. Mikhaylovskiy took up the matter, but then he turned it over to inspector Galina Sergeyevna Khomenko. How hard she is working to perform the assignment and help a veteran of the front is shown by the fact that it took her two months to get an extract of the

case history in the local hospital. The hospital is next door to the military commissariat.

Must this red tape go on forever?

A. Bedrin, veteran of the Great Patriotic War

Foul Language

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Col A. Sorokin: "Words That Hurt"]

[Text] A piercing wind carried low clouds from the cold expanse of the nearby sea. The Far North. A letter from soldiers had called me there, to that remote garrison. The air force communications and radio direction finding specialists who signed it operate ground support equipment for air navigation there around the clock. It is difficult work. But the men do not complain of the austerity. On the contrary, they are proud that they have been given such a responsible job. The specialists are handling their assignments well. They determine and report bearings to various flying craft with great precision at the right time.

"It is good to come off duty feeling that you have done your job well," the men wrote. "Even if you are tired, it is very satisfying to know that your work is essential to the people up in the sky. What is unpleasant is something else. As you walk along you know that when you get to the barracks WO [Praporshchik] A. Voropayev is waiting with his crude shouting, constant threats of punishment, and insults. For this reason there is a tense atmosphere in the collective."

So I visited the unit. It is commanded by Lt Col Petr Fedorovich Panchenko. It is his first year in this position, but he has served in the region for a long time. He formerly commanded a submit. With a satisfied look he reported that there were no criticisms of flight support work. The percentage of rated specialists was high. Flagrant violations of military discipline had been eliminated.

"But now the direction finders are complaining about the warrant officer," Petr Fedorovich sighed. "Voropayev is still young. He is hot-tempered and sometimes blows up. On the other hand, he is a stickler for regulation order. He is very demanding, and the easy-going ones do not like it."

Indeed, the order in the barracks was immediately noticeable. The soldiers look very sharp. As for WO Anatoliy Voropayev, he is a likable, dark-eyed man with a small, trim mustache. He has a military manner and is energetic, courteous, and obliging. Could he really be capable of coarseness?

It turns out that he is. He can add a vulgar word, insulting name, comparison, or threat to any statement he makes, either to an individual soldier or to a formation. "Now you're going to get it!" is what he said to

Jr Sgt V. Don, a squad leader. He told Pvt I. Maslov, "Don't butt in where you're not wanted."

He adds insulting actions to his crudeness and abuse. Once he met Pvt A. Solomonov with a button undone. Instead of criticizing him and demanding that the subordinate fix his button, Voropayev ripped the button off, taking a piece of cloth also, and forced the soldier to sew it back on. This occurred just after a showing of the film "Scarlet Epaulettes," from which the men remembered a scene where a subunit commander had torn off a poorly-sewn button from a subordinate's jacket, after which the head of the school explained what a poor pedagogical practice this was.

The warrant officer does not hold back on punishment either. He gives out extra details right and left. This certainly does not have an educational effect on the men. And even the warrant officer's regulation actions, when accompanied by crudeness, are certainly a violation of the regulations which directly order commanders and chiefs to combine high standards with trust and respect for their subordinates, to avoid crudeness and not attack their personal dignity.

As A. S. Makarenko said, "Education cannot occur without being demanding." But real demandingness, even what is called strict demandingness, has nothing to do with crudeness. After all, other commanders, including junior commanders, get along without shouting and insulting words. Discipline in their subunits is no worse. They are able to demand without detriment to their authority, without attacking the self-respect of their subordinates or resorting to tedious, insulting reprimands. They combine their persistence, principles, determination, and firmness with pedagogical tact and paternal concern for their subordinates. The men do not just respect such commanders; they love them.

We talked this over at some length with the commander, unit political worker Maj P. Panferov, and the subunit officers. They are experienced teachers and know very well what results from behavior like that of Warrant Officer Voropayev. But they were inclined to find the reasons for the fact that Voropayev could not attain regulation methods of managing subordinates in his character traits, his youthful hot temper, and the "difficult" sergeants. I think, however, that there are also other reasons. It is true that Voroypayev is young. But in most cases that we reviewed his temper did not rise because of some innate lack of control; rather it came from inexperience and ignorance of teaching methods and elementary pedagogical norms. Of course, he is a recent graduate of warrant officer school. At the school he had studied special office work. But on his arrival in the unit he was appointed to the position of first sergeant. His subunit had a strong "senior tradition," which is what the officers of the letter call the attempt of some soldiers in their second year of service to get privileges over first-year soldiers. The unofficial leaders of the "seniors" even tried to reach an "agreement" with the new first sergeant to keep their privileges. But the warrant officer waged a determined battle to completely eliminate this unseemly tradition and, as the letter says, was quite successful. He gave no advantages to the "seniors," and prevented the slightest sign of arrogance on their part in relation to the new men. Naturally, not everyone liked this.

The new first sergeant also annoyed those dandies who, following the fashion, tailored their uniforms, which disfigured them.

"I could not sit calmly by while they cut up good things, our public property!" Voropayev said, and one could not disagree on this.

But the methods which he used cannot be called regulation methods. He lost his self-control and became rude and insulting. Incidentally, the example of certain senior officers also promoted this. The men of the garrison recall how the chief of staff of district aviation on a visit flared up and poured out a stream of crude abuse on the slightest pretext. And this took place in the barracks, in the presence of the men, the first sergeant, and the officers. And if a senior officer uses such a tone, whether we like it or not this "style" of leadership will be assimilated by some NCO's.

Of course these are unusual cases. Most senior officers set excellent examples of behavior. One does not have to go far for such a case. I have deliberately withheld the name of Maj Aleksandr Ivanovich Kozin, commander of a radio direction finding subunit, until now, when it is relevant. In confidential talk with me the men said:

"We love our commander. He is strictly demanding. But he does it in a friendly way somehow, more human perhaps. He always has a good word for you, which you cannot expect from our first sergeant. It seems he intentionally chooses words that hurt."

Indeed, communist Kozin gives the impression of a highly sophisticated commander and experienced, methodologically skilled teacher. Even a cursory analysis of a few conflict situations shows that Aleksandr Ivanovich handles them not just decisively, but also subtly, tactfully, and intelligently. A question inevitably arises: why doesn't he share his methodological skills with the warrant officer, his chief aid? Who if not Kozin is to teach the subunit first sergeant pedagogical tact and a correct approach to the men? But the warrant officer's actions show no sign of resemblance to his commander.

"We have talked with him on this subject a great deal, but you cannot see any results," Kozin signed. "He is having a difficult formative stage."

Talk is all well and good, but when it is a matter of getting a new commander established in the ranks I think that more thorough, planned, and purposeful work is needed. The unit does not have a plan for this. The gaps in the warrant officer's training could be filled to some extent by planned training periods in the fundamentals of military pedagogy and psychology, training and indoctrination methodology, and other disciplines. But the only records of such training periods that I was able to find in the training log came at the beginning of the training year.

The unit party bureau headed by Capt A. Zadvornov is not paying attention to the problems of the development of new officers, in particular Voropayev. Voropayev is a member of the Komsomol and the party bureau could have recommended that the unit Komsomol committee (secretary is Sr Lt Yu. Samoylov)

hear a report by the young subunit first sergeant at one of its meetings and find out what difficulties he is having and how he is structuring relations with his subordinates. But this was not done.

Not receiving qualified help, Warrant Officer Voropayev operated according to his own predeliction, that is, crudely. His senior comrades certainly saw this and sometimes intervened to get the first sergeant out of troublesome situations that he himself had created. But there were those who liked his "firm and rigorous" leadership, especially because there were no serious violations of discipline in the subunit. His lack of pedagogical skill, nonregulation treatment of the men, and their insulted feelings and decline in morale worried very few people. Only a letter to the editor by those who were disturbed at the tense atmosphere in the barracks forced the communist leaders to take a closer look at the real essence of Voropayev's "strict demandingness" and draw correct conclusions. We hope now that they will be followed by effective steps.

Follow-up on Foul Language

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 80 p 2

[Article: "Words That Hurt"]

[Text] "Words That Hurt" — this was the title of a report published by Col A. Sorokin on 2 November 1980. The article cited instances of crudeness by WO A. Voropayev, subunit first sergeant, in relations with his subordinates and criticized shortcomings in his military development.

The editors have received a response to the article from Lt Gen Avn A. Lezin, chief of the political department of aviation of the Leningrad Military District.

This letter reports that the facts presented in the article have been confirmed in full. The article was discussed at a meeting of officers and warrant officers of the unit. WO A. Voropayev was given disciplinary punishment and called to responsibility before the Komsomol, of which he is a member. A meeting of the party bureau heard a report by Maj A. Kozin, commander of the subunit, on his methods and style of work with new commanders. It was recommended that questions of improving the forms and methods of officer and warrant officer work in indoctrination of personnel be discussed at party meetings in all subunits and at the unit administration.

A talk was held with the senior officer from district aviation headquarters who, as reported in the article, during his visit to the unit crudely dressed down the NCO's in the presence of the men. He was told that such behavior, which is detrimental to indoctrination work, is intolerable.

The article was studied at assemblies of flight commanders and with the commanders of district aviation units.

Follow-up on Sportswear

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Article: "They Burned Their Athletic Uniforms"]

[Text] "They Burned Their Athletic Uniforms" — this was the headline for a letter published with commentary on 10 September 1980 which reported a case of abuse of official position by officers A. Babich and V. Avdeyev. In addition to the first response, which was published in the newspaper on 26 October, Maj Gen Avn N. Gorbunov reported to the editors on steps that were taken. The newspaper article was discussed at the higher-ranking political body. Col A. Bessmolom was shown how the attention of the party and Komsomol organizations to the development of mass sports had lessened and that there were problems with indoctrination work with officers who had committed abuses of their positions. Lt Col A. Shpikalov was shown that there were problems with the management of mass sports work in the subunit.

Col-Engr A. Babich, Lt Col V. Prikhod'ko, and Capt V. Avdeyev were held responsible by the party. The party commission of the higher-ranking party body gave Col-Engr A. Babich a reprimand to be entered in his service record. Capt V. Avdeyev was reprimanded by the primary party organization for violation of party ethics and non-regulation actions toward subordinates. Lt Col V. Prikhod'ko received the same punishment.

In addition, by order of the senior officer Col-Engr A. Babich was officially warned of conduct unbecoming an officer and Lt Col V. Prikhod'ko was strictly reprimanded. Capt V. Avdeyev is being considered by the command for appointment to a position that does not involve party political work.

The editors also received a response from Lt Gen Avn N. Tsymbal. Speaking of the specific steps that followed this incident, he reported that proper checks have been instituted on the organization of physical training and mass sports work in the unit. Sr Lt A. Lovtsov, a well-trained and enterprising officer, has been appointed unofficial chief of physical training and sports in the unit. The issuing of sports gear to fighting men for training periods and drills has been properly organized. Procedures for record-keeping in relation to physical training and sports have been straightened out. Lt Col L. Maloletov, senior officer in the Air Force physical training and sports service, has been sent to the unit to help eliminate the problems that were found.

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INNOVATIONS AND RATIONALIZATIONS

In a Rocket Subunit

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Maj V. Timoshchenko: "Into Battle from the March"]

[Text] Red Banner Ural M. D. The rocket subunit commanded by communist Maj Yu. Kapichnikov was given the mission of occupying a region from the march and striking a group of enemy infantry and tanks in the depth of his defense. The rocket soldiers were able to beat the standard time by almost 15 percent and destroy the target with great precision.

After the review of the men's actions at the exercise and summarization of the results of socialist competition, the subunit commanded by Maj Yu. Kapichnikov was declared the best of its type in the district.

Subunit efficiency workers made an important contribution to their success. In just the last three months Sr Lt N. Gurin, WO [Praporshchik] Yu. Bannov, and PFC V. Lazutchenkov have introduced seven efficiency proposals. Among their products were a simulator of the topographic surveying truck and other devices that make it possible to reduce the time required to prepare a missile for launching.

In preparing for the new training year the men of this leading subunit are working with even greater enthusiasm to improve physical facilities for training and introduce new efficiency proposals. The rocket soldiers intend to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with good results in military labor.

Lack of Broader Applications Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Maj-Engr O. Bobrakov; "Seeds That Do Not Sprout — What Is Preventing the Introduction of Innovations in the Troops and at Enterprises?"]

[Text] Statistics show that the annual savings from the introduction of inventions and efficiency proposals runs into hundreds of millions of rubles.

Army and navy innovators make a significant contribution to accelerating scientific-technical progress and building up the defense capability of our country. It would seem self-apparent that useful and important innovations would find broad application at enterprises and in troop combat training. Unfortunately, this does not always happen. Why?

I recently met an interesting man on the large antisub ship "Derzhannyy". When I was told that Warrant Officer [Michman] A. Zharko had developed seven efficiency proposals in three months, I thought perhaps it was too many. Sometimes a large number like that stands for petty, simple modifications, although they are of some use.

We went down to his work position and found a gallery of technical innovations, many of which suggested long and careful labor.

"Your devices are probably used on other ships also?" I inquired.

"I don't know, maybe they are used in some places. To be honest, I do not pay attention to that. You understand," he continued, somewhat embarrassed. "I make something when I see that it needs to be done for the benefit of combat readiness. But sometimes there is not enough time to make up papers. It is true that occasionally I am told that I should write up the papers on some proposals to improve the ship's indicators."

So here was a valuable innovation, already in physical existence, but it was known only where the inventor worked. Is the inventor himself the only one to be criticized here? That would probably be unfair.

Here is another example. At a certain enterprise Lt Col (Ret) I. Kozubskiy co-authored a proposal for a new method of connecting corrugated aluminum sheets in building storage houses. The proposal was written up in proper fashion and submitted to the enterprise office of invention and efficiency work. Several years passed without an answer. The inventors shrugged their shoulders, saying "It seems we did not get through." They let it go at that and took up other matters. But the proposal, it later turned out, saves the state 140,000 rubles a year. Here is how it came out. The innovation was introduced in practice by a certain "shifty" character. (we call him that pending a more exact title from the courts who are now handling this case). He found the forgotten documents and made them out as his own invention application. What is more, he went to court to demand payment for his "creative efforts." At this point the command and political agencies got to work on the case. But had it not been for this turn of events, the model would have been neglected.

Sometimes it happens this way. An innovation is completed, introduced, approved, written up, and recommended for distribution, but there it ends.

A few months ago the unloading of military trains at a certain railroad station was proving extremely difficult. The plan of the freight platform precluded mechanization and there were cases of equipment breakdown. Frequent forced interruptions to allow transit trains to go through caused downtime and excessive locomotive work.

This situation upset the freight receivers. They appealed to the railroad workers, saying "Let us do the receiving work together." They thought about it, and they did it. Through combined efforts they improved the plan of the sidings, set up arrangements to unload cars from the end, and put in tower cranes. In short, the level of mechanization of the work and the productivity of operations increased and they achieved better rhythm in unloading trains.

A proposal was written up and reviewed in the unit. In March of last year it was sent to the higher-ranking commission on invention work. They are still waiting for an answer. For 18 months a valuable proposal has been moving from office to office and even the authors do not know where it is or what is happening with it.

But the command and appropriate political bodies could not have failed to notice the proposal. After all, the statement on its economic impact gives a savings of some 800,000 rubles a year. And what if the innovation were used, even not in its full array, at other stations with similar working conditions?

It is very tempting here to say that if others knew about it they would introduce it for sure. But sometimes things are not as simple as they first appear.

In the Baltic M. D. Lt Col V. Parshikov developed a new simulator for tank mechanic-drivers. It was simple, convenient, economical, and, most importantly, helped train specialists quickly and well. The innovation was noticed and properly praised. But then, on the order of the command, it and its technical description were taken away for display at the permanent exhibition of the Vyatrel School. This seemed to be done for broad dissemination of the innovation. But the simulator is still there today, and it is the only one. They do not even have one in the place from which it came and where it was at one time used.

What is going on? Even today many visitors to the exhibition look longingly at the simulator and think that they would like to have one. But it turns out that it is a long way from wanting one to having one. Let us put ourselves in the place of those who would like to borrow this know-how, make for themselves what they saw at the exhibition. What would be required to do so? In the first place, it takes technical documentation; in the second place, parts and materials are needed.

But are these things always available to those who wish to borrow progressive know-how? There are some problems with duplication of documents. The search for parts and materials and instruments to manufacture innovations causes equally difficult problems. Simply speaking, the craftsmen are put "out to pasture." They themselves hunt for the parts and semifinished metal and plastic pieces in discarded equipment. But that which was tolerable yesterday may no longer suit us today. The scale and technical level of work by army and navy innovators has risen greatly.

So that is how it sometimes turns out: it looks good, but nothing comes of it. Are the organizers of the exhibition at fault? Not at fault; rather

it is their misfortune. For example, at the same Vyatsk school they tried to organize things so that each model being displayed has attached lists of the parts used to make it and tells what substitutions for them are possible. In short, they try to see that every officer who is interested in some particular innovation is able to get everything he needs to make it in his own unit. This initiative certainly deserves every possible support.

But is it impossible to disseminate the best innovations among the troops on a centralized basis? There is no specific experience with this. Shops established in the districts are now working, for example, on testing models, modifying them, and producing small series. But this is a secondary job for them. Their paramount task is to fill orders for the manufacture of training field equipment. Moreover, the projects of innovators are not economically profitable to them. They take away the most highly skilled specialists and add additional problems in searching for component elements. They say that the Black Sea Fleet once had experimental ships which were oriented entirely to the needs of efficiency workers. They did a great deal of useful work. In reality they were disseminating progressive know-how in a centralized manner. Perhaps it makes sense to return to this practice.

In visiting units I have often heard proposals such as setting up a fund for craftsmen with a fairly broad assortment of radio parts, semifinished metal pieces, plastic items, and the like.

In other words, there are many proposals. After reading these comments, perhaps innovators will suggest more. I think the time has come to summarize them and to form the dissemination of innovations into a better-organized system.

The examples given here touch various facets of the problem. But they lead to the same conclusion: to tolerate a situation where very valuable developments find use in only a few samples in a few places is wasteful. It is equivalent to selling off one's seed supplies, neglecting next year's harvest. The precious seeds of innovative thought should reach good soil. Then they will grow into healthy plants and the field of technical creativity will produce a full-fledged harvest.

The dissemination of achievements by innovators cannot be just their own personal business. Everyone has an interest in this. Commanders, staffs, political agencies, party organizations, and agencies concerned with invention work are expected to monitor the process of technical creativity constantly. And they should not just monitor, but also actively promote it. This is the only way to see that every seed sprouts. Practical introduction of new ideas, as the 25th party congress emphasized, is just as important today as developing them. And this is truly a matter of state importance.

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RULES, REGULATIONS FOR SERVICEMEN: OFFICERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Col Justice V. Dolgushin, deputy judge advocate, Red-Banner Far East Military District: "For the Sake of Imaginary Success"]

[Text] In order to improve presentation of material on the pages of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on the USSR Constitution, Soviet laws and military regulations, and the experience of commanders and political agencies in legal education of personnel, the editors have established a non-staff legal information dissemination department. Participating personnel include officials from central military justice agencies, a number of directorates of the USSR Ministry of Defense, and military legal specialists. Materials prepared by the non-staff department will be published under the section headings "Commander and the Law," "Legal Education," "A Case From Legal Practice," and others. The editors are also counting on the assistance of this newspaper's readers in this work.

We are publishing today the first materials, the preparation of which involved the participation of personnel from the non-staff dissemination of legal information department.

Capt P. Petruk was not happy. Documents requiring immediate action were piling up in his office, a commander training class had been held without him, and judging by all indications, he would not have time to prepare well for the next seminar. And then there were these grins his fellow officers were giving him: well, have you got the bath service routine down pat? Of course it had also happened in the past that unexpected assignments would disturb his normal work routine: military service is like that. But to spend all day as bath duty officer.... Strange as it may seem, in spite of the regulation which states that noncommissioned officers shall be given bath duty assignments, in this particular unit such duties had been assigned for some time now exclusively to officers. Maj V. Stolyarenko explained to the garrison judge advocate that deficiencies had been discovered in the organization of personnel washing activities, and the decision had been made to rectify the situation by enlisting the services of more responsible comrades.

Incidentally, as was immediately elucidated, the situation had not been rectified. Many subunits continued to arrive late at the bath unit. Proper procedure of exchanging underwear continued to be violated. The cost of the contrary-to-regulation decision to assign officers bath duty could be seen by the naked eye, as they

say. And the worst thing was perhaps the fact that they had quite officially divided military personnel into "responsible" and "non-responsible." And of course no responsibility could be placed on the latter.

A question naturally arises: did this experienced unit commander and other officers genuinely not realize that accomplishment of their assigned task involves first and foremost a correct job done by rear services specialists, precise performance of their duties by submit commanders and sergeants, and firmness of the daily routine established in the unit? It is hardly likely that even the "most responsible" bath duty officer would be capable of influencing inadequate fashion all these aspects of military life.

I assume that all this was fairly clear to everyone concerned. But in order genuinely to improve the situation it would be necessary to resolve a number of problems, and apparently some individuals were unable to do so. They figured it was much simpler to pass off to some scapegoat their own duties pertaining to organization of unit internal administration.

One encounters such cases with a fair amount of frequency. In one place you encounter an officer in the role of the person "responsible" for proper procedure in the company, while elsewhere a lieutenant, in place of an NCO, is inspecting vehicles passing through a technical inspection station. Of course these individuals work conscientiously, and the results of their labor are gratifying. Precisely this is used to justify their decisions by officers who "adjust" regulations. They state that in the absence of officer personnel there occurred disciplinary infractions in the company, while now these do not occur. Faulty vehicles were being passed through inspection, while now there are no motor vehicle accidents occurring for these reasons. Life convinces us, however, of the unstable nature of such successes, which at times merely conceal the true state of affairs. It was emphasized at a conference of top-echelon army and navy command-political personnel that one of the determining factors in developing discipline and efficiency in military personnel is a firm atmosphere of procedure laid down by regulations. Such an atmosphere is attainable only when all aspects of military life are in full conformity with the demands of regulations, and when each and every serviceman performs his assigned duties absolutely and unconditionally. The responsibility of each individual for his own personal conduct should also be actual. Obviously when acting contrary to regulations, officials are deliberately committing errors of omission in indoctrination work, for taking certain personnel away from their duties in order to take the place of others leads to lessened personnal responsibility of both the former and the latter. People's conviction about the firmness of procedure laid down by regulations is also undermined.

A hasty decision which is contrary to regulations is as a rule fraught with the danger of additional legal errors. For example, specifying for the platoon leader the duty of remaining in the barracks building on certain days, his superior is acting contrary to Article 132 of the Internal Service Regulations, which specifies that the platoon leader "shall periodically be present at reveille and evening platoon roll call." Why periodically? Because the officer, who stands closer to platoon personnel than others, naturally is also obliged to know his subordinates and the actual state of affairs in the platoon better than others. And it is unlikely that anybody else is more capable of determining more precisely than he himself when his presence in the barracks is actually essential. By replacing this platoon leader

right and obligation with others, his superior is damaging the indoctrination process and is diminishing the platoon leader's responsibility for the state of discipline in the platoon.

In a certain combined unit -- again of course for a good purpose -- it was established, contrary to the provisions of Article 265 of the Internal Service Regulations, that officers rather than warrant officers or NCOs should be assigned as mess hall duty officers. When it was determined that even with this procedure losses of forks and spoons still occurred at the mess hall, it was decided to dock from the duty officers' pay an amount equal to the value of the lost property. Battery commander Sr Lt V. Minosiyan, for example, was docked 53 rubles and 43 kopecks. And yet the mess hall duty officer's role in safeguarding property is defined only by the regulations stating that he "shall not permit plates and dishes to be removed from the mess hall." Nor did the senior lieutennat permit such an infraction to occur. And the question of a person's financial liability for something for which he was not to blame arose only because he is an officer, that is, in the opinion of certain comrades, a "more responsible" person than a warrant officer or NCO. Need we state that this interpretation of responsibility will not withstand criticism?

When it is a matter of violations of regulations pertaining to organization of daily service activities in the unit or subunit, certain little-experienced commanders are inclined to place such violations in the category of minor, insignificant infractions. A judge advocate's admonition sometimes evokes a smile. Some people believe that neither the training process nor combat readiness suffer from such minor infractions. This is a serious delusion. Indoctrinating subordinates in a spirit of conscious discipline and personal responsibility for the assigned task, a superior is not entitled to violate regulations pertaining to organization of the daily routine activities of the subunit or unit, regardless of what immediate benefits such infractions might promise.

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FOOD SUPPLIES: NECESSITY OF, MEANS FOR PRESERVATION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Col (Ret) S. Skryabin, senior inspector, USSR Ministry of Defense Main Trade Directorate: "Reliable Preservation for Winter Supplies"]

[Text] This year's adverse weather conditions have created many difficulties for farmers. This makes even more important the task of preserving everything which farmers have succeeded in growing and delivering to the tables of the consumers exclusively high-quality vegetables, potatoes, and fruits.

Many military trade enterprises have stored away foodstuffs for the winter in an organized manner. Everywhere requisite stocks have been established for supplying our customers with important foodstuffs right up to the next harvest. And the potato procurement plan has even been overfulfilled.

Trade personnel of the Moscow, Leningrad, Belorussian, Ural, and Siberian military districts have done a particularly fine job. In these districts they employ such sophisticated forms of storage of vegetables and potatoes as container storage, with refrigeration and active ventilation. If there are not enough containers, the vegetables are packed away in crates. At warehouses and storage facilities a daily inspection is made to ensure that optimal conditions of food provisions storage are maintained. Prompt sorting is performed.

Experience indicates that such an arrangement is repaid a hundred times over. In recent years, for example, fruit and vegetable spoilage losses have been reduced to a minimum in the military trading organizations directed by V. Gal'chanskiy, V. Shubichev, A. Yeremenko, T. Mukhanin, as well as in several others. At a number of places positive results are achieved by providing customers with potatoes and vegetables for storing away.

Unfortunately this advanced know-how is not yet being utilized everywhere. Substantial spoilage losses of stored foodstuffs occurred last winter at a number of Voyentorgs in the Far East, Transbaykal, and Turkestan military districts. Inspections have indicated that in some places this year's procurement campaign has also been conducted inefficiently. For example, at the Voyentorg which was until recently under the direction of Lt Col P. Zamrikoza, potatoes were at times laid away in storage without sorting or drying.

It is essential to take all measures to correct deficiencies and to organize storage of winter provisions in precise conformity with regulations.

Nor has preparation of storage facilities for winter been adequately handled everywhere. Some facilities have not received repairs and have not been equipped with the requisite devices or loading-unloading equipment. A vegetable storage facility and two fruit storage facilities in the Transbaykal Military District, and fruit storage facilities in the Far East and Central Asian military districts have not yet been put into operation. Scheduled opening of a fruit storage facility in the Carpathian Military District is in doubt. Such cases indicate an irresponsible attitude by officials and failure to pay adequate attention to military trade facilities.

Winter is now upon us. Nevertheless there still exist opportunities to correct errors of omission and to make sure that all winter provisions are properly stored and preserved until the next harvest. Very important here are continuous monitoring and assistance by commanders and political agencies. These matters should occupy the attention focus of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of Voyentorgs. The degree of storage preservation of potatoes and vegetables is a most important indicator of accomplishment of pre-congress socialist pledges.

3024
CSO: 1801

PERSONNEL ACTIONS: OFFICER DEMOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent Lt Col A. Polyakov: "In the Wake of a Letter: Demoted"]

[Text] It was early evening when I rang the bell at Sr Lt Vladimir Panfilov's apartment. There was an aura of dependable masculine strength about the broad-shouldered, two-meter tall figure of the person who appeared on the threshold. But one sensed that he was in a poor mood.

"It's late," he said tonelessly, lowering himself into a chair.

"It's already too late," he added again.

The story he told in the letter to the editors and the continuation which I heard in his words led me to reflect.

Five years ago Lt Panfilov, a graduate of the Voronezh Technical Aviation School, was appointed to the position of commander of an automotive equipment company in one of the subunits of the Voroshilovgrad Higher Military Aviation Navigators' School imeni Donbass Proletariat. He had completed the school with honors, but service was not smooth from the very first days. It cannot be said that the commander of the airfield technical support battalion chose the proper method for indoctrinating the young officer. Panfilov's service record indicates the opposite. Not having received a single punishment in his cadet years, he already had five in the first months of commanding the company. Well, he had made mistakes. To Lt Panfilov's honor, he did not become confused or repent as to his choice of an officer's career. It must be said here that he was helped greatly by the new battalion commander, Lt Col M. Putko. The young officer learned from him the severity of a just evaluation and he also heard a heartening word.

The work began going well. The previously laggard company began to appear among the leaders of competition and in his third year of service Lt Panfilov took it into first place among related subunits at the school. He was promoted to the next military rank and an entry appeared in his appraisal: "Deserves to be sent to higher military educational institution." Vladimir Panfilov was especially happy over this entry inasmuch as he dreamed of augmenting his military knowledge and he was approaching the age at which it might appear to be a bit late to enter a department where personal attendance was required.

But service is service. He soon was appointed commander of the same kind of company, but in another battalion. His senior comrades, including Col Yu. Safonov, the deputy chief of the school for rear services, hoped that the energetic, exacting commander with an outstanding knowledge of his job would be able to correct the situation in the company, where matters were far from the best. Sr Lt Panfilov took over the position with an understanding of his responsibility but even with a certain amount of experience by that time he needed time to look around and find a point of contact with officers and warrant officers. In short, the help of senior comrades was needed here.

But they also were in no hurry to help him here, just as in his first months in his previous place of service. Moreover, battalion commander Lt Col M. Dimant soon left for several months of training and officers of the school's rear service were merely hurrying to issue equipment promptly, sometimes hinting that it was even better before Panfilov's arrival.

And it was at this time that, like a bolt from the blue, there was a crude infraction of discipline in the company. Officer Panfilov looked into everything and learned that experienced soldiers had committed the infraction. Assuming that his disciplinary rights were insufficient in this instance, he reported everything to the senior chiefs so that they would take steps. But when he sensed a lack of desire to wash dirty linen in public, he made a report to another echelon. This had an effect.

The violators were strictly punished and certain appointed persons also had to give an accounting for lack of exactingness and the attempt to conceal subordinates' misdeeds. Sr Lt Panfilov also was punished. Proper conclusions were drawn from what happened. In time discipline improved in the company and the personnel's indicators in training and service rose.

And now, as Sr Lt Panfilov believed, he could petition for entering a higher military educational institution, but his request was refused and with reason: his punishment had not been worked off and matters still had not been properly adjusted in the company. He should have listened more carefully to the critical remarks, stepped up indoctrinational work in the subunit and corrected the deficiencies. But he was tactless when a discussion with the chiefs touched on this subject, and he was given disciplinary punishment for this. He later told about all this in his letter to the editors, which sounded like a bitter confession.

And then came our meeting and discussion. It was difficult to get into a discussion. It turned out that after all that had happened he, Panfilov, had committed a crude infraction and had been denounced by an officers' comrades' court of honor. An entry appeared in his personal record: "Appoint to lower position..."

One cannot change a single word, as they say. Take what you deserve.

But it is also apparent that the person did not stumble all at once. How did it all begin? Here we should probably recall the "non-T/O&E" situation which the company commander encountered in the new subunit. In recalling it, reflect on whether or not he should have made the incident of the crude infraction of discipline public. Then an appearance of well-being would have been observed in the subunit. Perhaps then the place in competition would have been a high one, which means Panfilov would have gotten off without that punishment.

But the officer displayed principle and was not afraid to reveal the shortcomings. It is only regrettable that he limited himself just to this, did not burden himself with painstaking indoctrinational work with subordinates and did not arouse public opinion against the violators. Frankly speaking, he also is to blame for the fact that he was at times crude and unrestrained in relations with people. During our talk with the officers, Capt L. Gardashnikov said it this way: "When Panfilov spoke with subordinates he appeared to be spitting out his words and there was a noticeable haughtiness and excessive self-confidence in his behavior."

Senior comrades unquestionably should have pointed this out to the young officer and corrected him. A friendly talk, fundamental party discussion and truth to one's face always help people become better and purer and respect both the opinion of seniors and the personal dignity of others.

Unfortunately it appears that the battalion and the school's political department believe that a worldly maturity and experience of working with people come to an officer along with lieutenant's shoulderboards. The political worker and the party bureau headed by Capt Yu. Morozov remained aloof from the young commander's development. They now recall that Panfilov had many deficiencies, but they do not deny that he is a qualified specialist who is able to achieve a planned goal and is intolerable of indulgences in subordinates' schooling.

And what can be said about the position of certain appointed persons in the school's rear service? They demanded precise flight support of the company commander in their channels, as they say. Meanwhile, on their own instructions special equipment often was not used for its purpose. There was even an incident where Officer Panfilov received a dressing-down for a late trip by a vehicular crane in conformity with the detail, although that crane had been sent to construct a private garage with the senior chief's knowledge, where it had broken down.

We became convinced of the fact that special equipment often was used here for other than its intended purpose when, together with Maj Justice Ye. Rudenko, military procurator of the Voroshilovgrad garrison, we arrived on the territory of garden plots where summer houses of school officers are being erected from brick and concrete. Cabs removed from special vehicles and adapted as storage shacks and various metal containers for water were laid up here near these structures. And here Col V. Rusakov, chief of the training complex, was directing the work of the school's wheeled excavator in erecting his own summer house, although according to the detail the excavator was "working" on a sports complex. That is how engine resources are being used for personal needs. At the same time it is detrimental to the people's morale.

It is apparent that the school's political department could have looked into all this, but it does not give sufficient attention to indoctrinating the indoctrinators themselves and does not always assess shortcomings strictly. When it was noted in a discussion with political department chief Col Ye. Rybchenko that organization of the training and indoctrination process in the automotive equipment company required greater attention, he said that his company allegedly was the very same as all the battalion's subunits. But the question arose: Just why are the young commanders of this company changed so often? For example, Sr Lt G. Belkin was removed from this position more than a year ago, and for an infraction similar to that committed by Sr Lt Panfilov.

Such mistakes in the young officers' work demand reflection. But regrettable as it may be, the school is in no hurry to delve into the roots of their misdeeds or the difficulties which they encounter. And there are difficulties in organizing the preparation of equipment and in everyday arrangements for subunit personnel. For it is no secret that in supporting flights, the privates and NCO's often have no opportunity to watch television or rest.

And take the following point. When the school learned that Sr Lt Panfilov had written a letter to the editors, one of the officer managers expressed surprise. He himself is guilty but still seeks protection. No, he didn't request rehabilitation. He was trying to understand his failures and expressed regret that his service had not shaped up as he would have liked. It has to be assumed that those at the school also will think seriously about these matters.

6904
CSO: 1801

MOTORIZED RIFLES: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Goals for 1981 Stated

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Appeal of the personnel of the Guards Red Banner Motorized Rifle Regiment, Rezhitsa Guards Motorized Rifle Order of Lenin Red Banner Order of Suvorov Division imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Maj Gen I. V. Panfilov to all troops of the Ground Forces: "Let Us Increase Our Glorious Traditions"]

[Text] Yesterday KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published the socialist obligation of the personnel of a unit in the Strategic Rocket Forces. Today we are giving the floor to the initiators of socialist competition in the Ground Forces.

Dear comrades! Comrades-in-arms!

We are entering a new training year, the year of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in readiness to carry out its decisions and perform the missions which it places before the Armed Forces. We are advancing toward the next party forum in the close ranks of the builders of communism, honorably carrying out our important mission: defend with gun in hand the work begun by the great Lenin.

Our Guards Red Banner regiment is part of a Guards division that was awarded the orders of Lenin, the Red Banner, and Suvorov and carries the name of Hero of the Soviet Union General Panfilov for heroic actions at the front in the Great Patriotic War. Soviet people revere the immortal glory of the 28 Panfilovite heroes. Every soldier knows political instructor Klochkov's story. The glorious traditions accumulated by the senior generations of comrades-in-arms are still with us in the ranks. To us has fallen the honor of preserving and increasing them!

Campaigning to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Guardsmen have steadily improved their political training and combat skill and multiplied the ranks of outstanding soldiers and highly rated specialists. The competition that has unfolded to greet the 26th party congress in a worthy fashion has increased our activism even further. The socialist obligations for 1980 were completely fulfilled. The regiment won the title of

best motorized rifle regiment in the Red Banner Central Asian M. D. One motorized rifle battalion and more than one-third of the companies and batteries were declared outstanding. All specialists have ratings, and more than 60 percent of them have improved their ratings.

Communist and Komsomol members are in the vanguard of the competitors. They set the tone in work on training missions and surpassing the standards of combat work. They inspire personnel to perform their military duty outstandingly.

The situation in the world today, the military conflicts near the borders of our native land, the aggressive preparations of the NATO bloc, and the rapprochement of Beijing with the most aggressive circles in the United States and the other imperialist nations demands constant vigilance and combat readiness from us. We are proud of the high praise of the Soviet Armed Forces given by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the celebration in Alma-Ata. We have everything we need to defend our native land reliably.

At a general meeting we conducted a thorough analysis of the results of the past training year and set out new, higher goals in combat improvement. We unanimously adopted a resolution to call on the personnel of the Ground Forces to develop socialist competition in 1981 to raise combat readiness even further and establish firm military order in every subunit and the regiment as a whole.

After discussing the missions that face the regiment in the new training year we adopted the following socialist obligations:

— In 1981 win the title of outstanding regiment, raise combat readiness even further. Conduct all regimental, battalion, and company tactical exercises with "outstanding" and "good" ratings and field fire with nothing but "outstanding" scores. Strive to see that more than half of the battalions, companies, platoons, squads, and crews win the title of outstanding. Reduce the time required to put the regiment in combat readiness and combat training norms by 12-15 percent.

— Direct socialist competition to improve the quality of performance of combat training missions and fuller use of the combat potential of our equipment and weapons. Work hard to increase the number of servicemen who hit targets on the first launch, shot, and round at maximum distance. Strive for full mutual replaceability in squads, crews, and teams. By the end of the year see that all personnel who should have ratings do have ratings, including 75 percent specialists 1st and 2nd class. Seventy percent of the commanders of armored personnel carriers, tanks, and self-propelled antiaircraft guns obligate themselves to acquire the specialization of mechanic-driver at the 3rd class level.

— All officers will master progressive methods of training and indoctrinating subordinates, constantly demonstrate a spirit of innovation and initiative in work, and improve their ability to control subunits in battle.

— Campaign to insure the honor, dignity, irreproachable behavior, exemplary outward appearance and military bearing of each serviceman. Oppose the slightest violations of military discipline and regulation order with the full force of the public opinion of the military collectives.

— Maintain the barracks, motor pools, service quarters, and all regimental military gear in outstanding condition. Save 5-7 percent of electricity, and five percent of fuel and lubricants, engine life, and rubber. Work to make the military post a highly sophisticated one.

— Devote constant attention to the physical training of personnel; 95 percent of the men will become rated sportsmen and 90 percent will win the Military Sports Test medal.

We believe that improving ideological conditioning and shaping an activist attitude will guarantee successful fulfillment of these obligations and enhance our work. We will work persistently to fulfill Lenin's teachings on defense of the socialist Fatherland and study the history of the CPSU and the decisions of the 26th party congress so that our knowledge may promote exemplary performance of military duty and an increase in vigilance and combat readiness to defend the borders and state interests of our native land and the cause of socialism.

In the organization of competition among subunits we will strive at all times to insure publicity and to make broader use of contests for the best specialist and mutual exchange of know-how. The principal "Not a single man lags behind" will be our law of life and training.

As before, communists and Komsomol members will be in the lead in training and service.

In the year of the 26th CPSU Congress we challenge to socialist competition the motorized rifle regiment commanded by Lt Col K. Bogdanov.

Fellow servicemen!

We appeal to all fighting men of the Ground Forces in the new training year, the year of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to vigilantly guard the peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people, improve military skills, strengthen military order in each unit and subunit, and do everything possible to fulfill with honor the missions given by the USSR Ministry of Defense for the new training year and our lofty obligation to the people: to reliably defend the gains of October.

Sound Ranging Surveyors

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Maj N. Panyukov: "Sound Ranging Surveyors"]

[Excerpts] The motorized riflemen and artillery were preparing for defense. The sapper shovels were chewing into the ground. The engineering equipment

worked at full force. The motorized rifle subunits and attached artillery battalion, which were commanded by Guards Maj V. Motorkin, had the mission of holding the region they were occupying and creating conditions for going over to the attack. But the situation had become more complex. According to reconnaissance information the enemy was preparing to use artillery with nuclear ammunition.

The combined arms commander knew that it would be difficult to get information on the location of the enemy battery using his reconnaissance personnel. These subunits are moved and deployed at fire positions with heightened secrecy and intensive security. Even without this the reconnaissance men had done a great deal. They had warned the motorized riflemen and artillery of the danger, and they were already prepared for actions under conditions where the enemy used weapons of mass destruction. But it was important to neutralize the battery and prevent a nuclear strike.

The commander was increasingly inclined to think that sound ranging reconnaissance could save the situation. Before employing nuclear ammunition the enemy would probably try to range his fire. The battery would open fire with conventional shells. Then immediately the sound ranging surveyors could fix its position. Then everything would depend on Guards Major Motorkin and his subordinates, on their ability to deliver a forestalling strike.

Arriving at the command post Capt Ye. Shishov, commander of the sound reconnaissance subunit, reported that his subordinates were already at work. On the map the officer showed where he had set up a warning post, meteorological and sound post, and a central post. The construction of the battle formation insured continuous reconnaissance in the assigned zone, concealed deployment of men and equipment, and convenience in laying down communications lines. In short, it was plain from everything he said that the sound ranging surveyors had prepared well and thoughtfully for the battle.

After receiving his mission Guards Captain Shishov returned to the central post.

"We will not miss the battery," Guards Major Motorkin said, smiling after him. "I cannot remember a case where Shishov blundered."

When we arrived at the central post work was well underway. The recording mechanisms clattered tirelessly, decoders worked on the information received, and reports by telegraph and radio could be heard from the posts. We learned that in less than an hour the sound ranging surveyors had been able to fix the positions of a mortar battery, an artillery battery, and several individual enemy guns. But their primary mission was to prevent the enemy from ranging its battery of heavy guns. That is why the faces of the men were so concentrated and attentive.

Yes, many of the enemy's intentions were thwarted through the courage and skill of our sound ranging surveyors. And in those days they had to use "ink-type" instruments of a very crude design by current standards, which often had to be carried by hand.

The sound ranging reconnaissance subunit commanded by Guards Captain Shishov is a highly mobile complex with the latest equipment based on several vehicles. Communication between the outlying posts and the central post can be carried on by wire and by radio. The precision of the recording instruments is greatly improved. For example, the deviations in determining the coordinates of targets are a matter of a few meters, which has virtually no effect on the results of artillery fire. The range of action of sound ranging stations has increased significantly. In short, much has changed in the technology of sound ranging reconnaissance. But the main thing is unchanged: the dedication of the men to their job, which is inherited from the veterans of the front, and the love for the occupation of artillery men.

Tension was rising noticeably at the central post. The enemy had increased the intensity of fire. The battalion under the command of Guards Major Motorkin also began ranging fire. The sound ranging surveyors had two missions to perform in parallel: fix the position of the enemy fire points and correct the fire of their own artillery. Now everything was a matter of seconds. They would have to detect the battery and determine the precise coordinates of the fire positions, number of guns, their caliber, and the system. And all this would have to be done in the roar of explosions and fire.

But even in this situation Guards Captain Shishov and his subordinates were able to determine the exact minute when the enemy began ranging his heavy-duty artillery. The command, "Intensify attention!" went out immediately to all posts. In a few seconds there was a distinctive splash on the recording instrument: heavy-duty guns were firing. The ranging would soon be done and all the enemy would have to do would be to correct fire and then open fire with nuclear ammunition.

But there was no strike. The command and observation posts of Guards Major Motorkin had already received precise data on the coordinates of the enemy battery. In a few seconds the air shuddered and trembled from a mighty roar. The entire battalion was firing.

Meanwhile the sound ranging surveyors continued their usual work. Now it was chiefly a matter of correcting the fire of their artillery, which was supporting the motorized riflemen who had gone on to the attack.

At the summing-up training periods the men of this subunit received good and outstanding scores in all training subjects. Guards Captain Shishov was appointed to a new position.

In the Carpathian M. D.

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Maj A. Gurbenko, commander of a motorized rifle battalion, Red Banner Carpathian M. D.: "Loyalty"]

[Text] The Samara-Ul'yanovsk, Berdichev Iron Motorized Rifle Division is one of the oldest formations in the Soviet Armed Forces. Formed early in the Civil War, it has carried its combat colors with glory through all trials.

The combat traditions of the veterans of the front are being multiplied in peacetime. Year after year many units of the division achieve high indicators in combat and political training and raising combat readiness. Many of the units of the formation have been awarded the banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense for courage and military valor. One motorized rifle regiment has received this award twice. In the current year, campaigning to greet the 26th Congress of the CPSU in a worthy fashion, the regiment again won the title of outstanding.

Maj A. Gurbenko, commander of an outstanding battalion in this regiment, tells in the article below how the men of this famous division are increasing their combat traditions.

I remember well a recent tactical exercise with field fire which was conducted to summarize the summer training of the men. Our battalion faced a difficult test then. The enemy had taken up a defense on a tactically advantageous line and was able to create significant superiority in firepower. In addition, our battalion had to attack over very rugged terrain during continuous rain that turned the roads into impassable mud. It was hard. But I was very confident of my subordinates. After all, they had managed to go through difficult training periods and drills in the field at which the men worked their hardest on the missions of tactical and fire training and other disciplines. The attitude of the men was very important. Before going out on the exercise party and Komsomol meetings were held in the companies. The communists called on their comrades to follow the example of the front veterans and hit the target on the first round and first shot at maximum range.

The company commanded by Capt Ye. Nazarov was attacking in the center of the battle formation. He fires all types of regulation weapons flawlessly, has an outstanding knowledge of the equipment, and operates confidently in the most difficult combat conditions. Lieutenants V. Duranichev and V. Martynov, who arrived in our subunit a year ago, have learned a great deal from their commander. In this exercise they followed Captain Nazarov's example. The platoons headed by lieutenants Duranichev and Martynov were the first to drive into the enemy defense. They were aided by their great combat skill and desire to act like veterans of the front.

Follow the example of the veterans of the front. Every officer and soldier of the battalion who came to the unit combat glory room on the night before the exercise was thinking of this. I was also thinking of it, remembering the lessons I learned from my father, who is now a retired lieutenant colonel. During the war he commanded an artillery battery and was awarded

combat orders and medals. At his advice I entered the Baku Higher Combined Armed Command School imeni Verkhovnogo Soveta Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR and became an officer.

My father wrote me recently. He asked how the service was coming. I will admit that I was proud to tell him that I had been commended for the outstanding training of my subordinates and promoted to the rank of major before the holiday. I also told him how warmly the men greeted his wartime comrade Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Petrovich Maybornskiy, who repeated the heroic feat of Aleksandr Matrosov in July 1944 in the region where we now serve. Although critically wounded he conquered death and remained alive. Each year this veteran visits his native Iron Division and tells today's soldiers of the courage and valor of the men at the front.

I often have occasion to visit the division museum of combat glory. Everytime I look at the portraits of the first men of the Iron Division it seems to me they are asking me: Are you serving the Homeland well? Do you hold high the combat colors that symbolize the glory of our victories? I think that my fellow soldiers experience the same feeling. They always remember that to serve in a division of which V. I. Lenin is an honorary member is not only a great honor but also a great responsibility. That is why the spirit of party principle is so high among my communist comrades.

I recall the following instance. The fourth company of our battalion was performing an exercise firing the automatic weapon and machine gun. It appeared that the company would receive an outstanding score. But the regimental commander arrived at the range and made the conditions of the exercise more difficult.

The results went down noticeably. The company did not receive an outstanding score as expected. But on the other hand, they received a good lesson in high standards. Success can only be achieved if we evaluate our accomplishments by the high standard of battle and teach subordinates in a situation that maximally approximates that of combat.

Let me return to the exercise with which I began this story. The battalion continued to develop the attack. It was already dark when they crossed the water. It seemed the men had forgotten their fatigue, the sleepless nights, and the pouring rain. One thought guided them all: prevent the enemy from digging in and perform the mission. You should have seen the great joy on their faces when the objective was achieved.

Exercises and firing drills are difficult tests. The firing range is our home. But if I were asked if I would like to change this harsh, demanding life for another, easier one, I would say no. I am confident that every man in our regiment would say the same, Lt V. Kornilov, whom the communists entrusted to head the party organization of our battalion, grenade thrower Sgt S. Grishin, who received an honorary watch from a Marshal of the Soviet Union for marksmanship at the exercise, and armored personnel carrier driver Pvt V. Shevchuk, who saved dozens of lives during a flood and received state awards for this, as well as the other grandsons and great grandsons of the soldiers of the revolution, the men who are faithfully serving their socialist Fatherland.

AIR DEFENSE FORCES: REGIMENT'S SOCIALIST OBLIGATIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed article: "A Worthy Greeting for the 26th Party Congress: Reliably Defend the Beloved Motherland's Skies"]

[Text] Today KRASNAYA ZVEZDA publishes the socialist pledges of personnel of the surface-to-air missile [SAM] regiment commanded by Col V. Parshikov.

The SAM regiment commanded by Col V. Parshikov has grand combat traditions. The regiment's history consists of hundreds and thousands of kilometers of frontline roads and 65 enemy aircraft shot down. Many of its personnel have been awarded combat orders and medals.

In accepting the baton of older generations and recognizing the responsiblity to the Communist Party and Soviet people for defending the beloved Motherland's skies, the regiment's personnel are persistently improving combat proficiency and standing combat watch vigilantly.

In response to decisions of the June 1980 CPSU CC Plenum to begin broad competition for a worthy greeting to the 26th party congress, the missilemen fulfilled combat and political training plans and their socialist pledges with high quality in the past training year. The regiment won the title of outstanding and more than half the subunits became outstanding. Almost 70 percent of the personnel have mastered one, two or three related specialties and are 1st or 2d class specialists. In a recent exercise held under difficult conditions, the teams acted confidently, demonstrating high military proficiency. All practice air targets were destroyed and the equipment's combat capabilities were used fully. Exercise missions were accomplished excellently.

The regiment's soldiers are striving to build up success in combat and political training continuously. Their motto is to be on guard constantly, to display supreme vigilance and to raise combat readiness steadfastly. This was the subject of a businesslike discussion at a meeting of unit personnel which discussed socialist pledges for the new training year of 1981.

"At a time when the Soviet people are engaged in peaceful creative labor," said Capt V. Kondrat'yev, commander of an outstanding battalion, "imperialist circles and the forces of militarism and aggression are fanning tensions and building up

preparations for war. It is our duty as sentries of the Soviet sky to keep a watchful eye on the intrigues of the enemies of peace and to be in constant combat readiness."

This was also said by Maj G. Samofalov, Sr Lt A. Mel'nik, WO M. Chichikin, Sgt Yu. Usanin and others. They called on their colleagues to work in a shock manner in 1981, to greet the 26th congress of the Leninist Party worthily and to ensure a further increase in vigilance and combat readiness and a strengthening of military discipline.

Regimental personnel appealed to all soldiers of National Air Defense to open up socialist competition widely and mark the year of the 26th CPSU Congress with high vigilance, a further increase in combat readiness and a strengthening of military order.

The regiment's personnel made the following socialist pledges:

--To learn to live and perform military duty in a Leninist, communist manner. To be ready constantly to perform combat missions. To stand combat watch guarding the Motherland's air borders vigilantly and with high marks. To develop competition even more vigorously among subunits for the right to perform combat watch during the days the 26th CPSU Congress is in session. To improve combat readiness continuously, to reduce the time to make the regiment ready for combat by 10 percent and reduce the time for fulfilling combat work norms by 8-10 percent. To perform all operational training missions with grades of outstanding or good and to conduct the tactical field fire exercise with a grade of outstanding.

--To reaffirm the title of outstanding regiment. To consolidate successes achieved in combat training and attain further improvement in quality indicators in combat and political training. To focus primary efforts on improving tactical and special schooling of all service personnel and the cohesiveness of teams, subunits and combat control entities. All officers to increase their methods proficiency and actively adopt foremost experience of training and indoctrinating personnel. To learn to hit targets with the first missile at maximum ranges and in a difficult air and ECM situation.

--To have 80 percent of combat subunits outstanding by the day the 26th CPSU Congress opens. All service personnel to become rated specialists, including 70 percent of them to have a higher class rating and soldiers of the fall 1980 draft to pass the test for 3d Class. By the end of the training year to have 35 percent with exemplary ratings in combat and political training, at least half of the squads, teams and platoons outstanding and 72 percent of specialists with a higher class rating. To give a critical assessment to what has been achieved and struggle resolutely against lack of objectiveness and principle in determining results of combat training and socialist competition.

--To master persistently and keep weapons and combat equipment in constant readiness for combat and to perform periodic technical servicing with high quality. To unfold a broad struggle for the title of best battery, battalion or regiment specialist. To preclude cases of equipment malfunction through the fault of the personnel. To develop the military-technical creativeness of soldiers more vigorously. To submit and adopt at least 30 rationalization proposals by the 26th CPSU Congress and 95

rationalization proposals by the end of the training year. To improve the training facility constantly.

--In struggling to fulfill socialist pledges, to be persistent in ensuring that every serviceman develops high moral-combat qualities, observes the standards of communist morality, cherishes the honor of his regiment and strengthens friendship and troop comradeship. All soldiers are to struggle for exemplary external appearance and military smartness, maintain regulation military order actively and take pride in their service in the National Air Defense Forces.

--Step up the struggle for thrift and economy. Economize on radiotechnical equipment resources by 8 percent and electromechanical resources by 15 percent. Ensure accident free operation of motor transport vehicles and tractors. By year's end achieve a saving of five percent in fuel and eight percent in electrical energy, and collect and turn over to the state 100 tons of scrap metal. Take an active part in the competitive review for best troop administration and take a prizewinning place in it. Make all barracks exemplary by year's end.

--Elevate mass sports work to a new level and improve physical conditioning and endurance. By the end of the training year develop 92 percent ranking athletes and 83 percent VSK [Military Sports Complex] badge wearers among the personnel.

--As always, the party members are in the vanguard of the struggle for high quality in accomplishing assigned tasks. Each of them pledges to be an example of expert mastery of weapons and combat equipment and of high execution and discipline. Over half of them will become training otlichniki. Unit Komsomol members will take an even more active part in the All-Union Relay of Komsomol Work dedicated to the 26th CPSU Congress.

--Each soldier is to raise his political knowledge on a daily basis, master Lenin's ideological-theoretical heritage and study materials and decisions of the 26th party congress.

The combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces is not just the formidable modern weapons. It also is the military proficiency of the soldiers and their ideological conviction and utter devotion to the Motherland, party and their people. This is why we see our primary duty to be to mark the year of the 26th congress with new successes in combat and political training and honorably perform the missions assigned by the USSR Minister of Defense for the new training year of 1981 and our pledges in competition. We pledge to follow the behests of V. I. Lenin in all our work and deeds, to bear on high the title of armed defender of the Land of Soviets and to work constantly to fulfill instructions of the CPSU and the CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on defense matters.

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FOOD PREPARATION IN THE NAVY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Capt 2d Rank L. Buchinskiy, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "View From a Window Across the Way"]

[Text] Everybody is familiar with it. The curtain trembles nervously, a slit forms between curtain and window frame, and you sense the presence of that gaze. You carry it on your shoulders until you enter the entranceway or turn the corner of the building. The person behind the curtain is in appearance like everybody else. But he, in contrast to others, has a special psychological makeup, a particular way of viewing the world, a peculiar approach to evaluating what he sees.

He is unhappy and uncomfortable when things are going well for others, when they have something he does not. He is consumed by envy. And when he can bear it no longer, he sits down and writes another slanderous denunciation. I recently had occasion to "investigate" one of these. I learned that it had been written by a person under an assumed name after my inquiries to check the facts had spoiled the day for many officers, warrant officers and civilian employees whom the letter's author considered to be dishonest, unprincipled individuals....

I quote from the letter: "I live right next to the military base and I see and know everything. And it is downright painful to see the cooks and waitresses going home carrying bags chock full of goodies...." The author goes on to charge that the cheated noncommissioned officers and enlisted personnel are kept practically half-starved, while the mess hall employees live according to the principle: "Meat for me, bones for the men."

I arrived at the aviation-technical unit at meal time and, accompanied by a staff orderly, headed for the mess hall mentioned in the letter. I asked the orderly, Sn S. Bukakin, how they were fed and whether there had been any complaints about the meals.

"The chow is great. As good as my mother's cooking," the sailor readily replied. "I have heard no complaints about the food."

I was pleased with the NCO and enlisted personnel mess. It was clean and attractive. There were light-blue curtains on the windows. The randomly placed square tables sat four airmen each. The table reserved for personnel on their birthday had an aroma of flowers and pies and was covered with a white tablecloth. That day I asked a great many persons the same question: "How is the food?"

And I received the same reply from everybody: "Tasty and plenty of it."

"Is it really so tasty?" I came back at Jr Sgt A. Tkachuk.

He had an immediate reply: "Have dinner with us and you will see for yourself."

I was served the same food as the men. I had to agree with the opinion of the NCOs and enlisted personnel, just as I had to share the view of unit duty officer Sr Lt V. Gul'kov, who made the following entry in the meal preparation quality inspection book: "Food good-quality."

Together with the commanding officer of the aviation-technical unit, I inspected the month's menu. The enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers receive an allotted portion of meat twice a week, and non-allotment meat on a daily basis. The cooks prepare a large variety of dishes: meat, fish, and vegetable; boiled pulses alternate with fresh potatoes, navy-style macaroni with rice dishes, salads with green vegetables, and stewed fruit with fresh fruit.

I also learned the following: on flight operations days the diet is beefed up, supplemented with fatback, milk, cookies and pastry. The command is able to provide ample: the unit-attached farm operation includes more than 100 hogs, 10 cows, 250 sheep, as well as an orchard and vegetable garden. This represents a substantial supplement to the men's diet!

We then discussed kitchen and mess hall personnel selection, indoctrination and job training. The author of the letter claimed that none of the mess hall chiefs (there are four in the unit) or instructor-cooks were properly trained or qualified, that "they are totally ignorant in the area of food preparation."

This was a lie. The chief of one of the mess halls, Warrant Officer F. Litvinchuk, is a trade institute graduate, a professional, as they say. Another mess hall chief, Warrant Officer I. Rezun, is a graduate of a special school. Many of the instructor-cooks, such as K. Tatochenko, who is a graduate of a food service secondary school, also have received special training. A number of other cooks have also attained a fairly high level of proficiency. Warrant Officer V. Girnik, chief of the airfield mess, and Warrant Officer V. Gorbatyy do not possess specialized education, but they have trained and continue to train in short training courses and independently. They were appointed to their jobs on the basis of a single criterion: they are able meal organizers as well as thrifty, thoughtful, demanding and responsible managers. And most important, in the opinion of the command they do a better job than the mustered-out warrant officers they replaced, who had earned special diplomas.

The unit is very proud of the professionalism of its food service personnel. Cook training is organized and conducted with precision. Cooking demonstrations are held, as well as review-competitions for the top cooking specialist. Socialist competition between mess halls and cook shifts is organized in a businesslike manner. Weekly and monthly competition results are posted. Competition is widely publicized, and opportunities are provided for adopting advanced know-how.

The author of the anonymous letter also complains that it is wrong to release provisions from stores on a single day's allotment basis. But food service experts consider this procedure to be more efficient: food spoilage is less, foodstuff

appearance is better, and it is easier to keep tabs on consumption. And as we saw, the unit maintains strict records, with strict monitoring of release of food stores, their transport, meal preparation and distribution. A precise inspection system is in operation at each stage in the food preparation process. This effectively prevents potential pilferage. This is one of the reasons why the people in the unit cannot remember a single instance in the last three of four years where anybody was caught leaving the base with food pilfered from the mess hall.

But where did the author of the anonymous letter get the impression that mess hall workers were engaged in mass theft of food? There is an illusory "basis" for such fantasies: there is a Voyentorg food store on the base. Of course any civilian employee and military personnel can shop there, including base mess hall personnel. Therefore what we have here is not theft but rather a suspicious pettifogger and malevolent slandering of honest individuals.

Unfortunately I was unable to locate the author of the letter in any of the buildings the windows of which look out on the military base, and therefore I was unable to report to him the results of my investigation. I only hope that he reads this article and realizes that it is reprehensible to gaze out a window through the narrow slit of malevolence and slander. One must look at life with an honest gaze.

Of course it would have been possible to ignore this letter -- what is the good of debating with an anonymous accuser? But since the editors do occasionally receive such letters, we would like to shame those who would slander honest people with false criticism, as the saying goes, casting a shadow on the fence on a clear day.

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STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES: TOLUBKO STATEMENT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Army Gen V. Tolubko, commander of the Strategic Rocket Forces and deputy USSR minister of defense: "Profound Knowledge of the Work"]

> [Text] We are beginning today publication of articles by the commanders of the branches of the Armed Forces in which the authors will tell of the concern of the Communist Party for further strengthening the defensive might of our native land, raising the combat readiness of army and navy forces, and the successes of personnel in fulf ling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in ; cialist competition to greet the 26th party congress in a worthy fashion.

Each da; brings us closer to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. There has been active discussion among the groups of the CPSU Central Committee's draft document "Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and for the Period until 1990." Like all Soviet people and all the fighting men of the army and navy, our strategic rocketmen express their enthusiastic support and unanimous approval of the domestic and foreign policy of our Leninist party. Discussion of the draft document of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress enriches the ideological and intellectual life of the troops and gives them a new surge of creative energy in the struggle to continue raising troop combat readiness.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government combine an active foreign policy on behalf of international peace and security with constant vigilance in relation to the enemies of socialism. "All our accumulated experience and the international situation that is developing, particularly in recent times," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "obliges us to keep our powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in defending the cause of peace, to remember our historic responsibility for the state of our native land and the destiny of the human race."

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government for building up the defensive might of the country, the Strategic Rocket Forces, like all the branches of the Armed Forces, have made new advances

since the 25th congress. Broad use of domestic scientific and technical advances has made it possible to raise the level of technical equipment of our troops to a new high and to improve methods of control and training and indoctrinating the men.

When you think over the path that we have traveled from one congress to the next, you are especially gratified by the profound qualitative changes that have taken place in the personnel of our forces. A large majority of the officers are communists. At the time of the 25th congress two-thirds of the officers had higher education, but today the figure is more than 77 percent. Virtually all our officers have skill ratings, and one out of three is a master of military affairs. Almost all the soldiers and sergeants in our forces have secondary or higher education. The training of warrant officers (praporshchiki) has risen significantly.

There was a time when we set the goal of striving to have a master of military affairs serving in every combat team. That is a difficult objective. We had to work hard to attain it. On the event of the 25th congress we were pleased to announce that the goal had been reached. Less than five years has passed and now the competition to greet the 26th party congress in a worthy fashion has engendered a new initiative: "From one master per team to a team of masters."

The principal and determining characteristic of our troops has been and remains constant combat readiness. Performance of the mission of insuring our country's security imposes a special responsibility on the rocket forces and makes extraordinarily high demands on their ideological conditioning and professional skills. The questions of indoctrinating personnel in a spirit of high political vigilance and insuring high-quality performance of combat duty are a constant focus of attention for the military council, commanders, political agencies, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations.

A distinctive feature in our troops in recent years has been the widespread practical introduction of scientific methods and forms of work based on the comprehensive approach to questions of training and indoctrination. We may refer to the experience of the N unit. They are boldly moving forward there with maximally effective training techniques. For example, they have tested and incorporated a method of training specialists in two specializations at one time. They are using programmed training equipment extensively for this purpose. Of course, there are problems. After all, new things are not always undisputed. But they will always find acceptance if all necessary conditions have been created for this.

The innovators of the unit, led by officer V. Tkachenko, proposed a new approach to the organization of training periods. Their suggestions were discussed and supplemented at a meeting of the daily methods council. The staff was actively involved in work to introduce the innovation. The unit now has a unified methodological complex. The accelerated training method proposed by the innovators has demonstrated its effectiveness in practice.

The military council, commanders, political agencies, and staffs devote special attention to the ideological-theoretical conditioning and professional

training of new commanders and political workers recently promoted to their positions. An analysis that was made of their service activities shows that a large majority of them are handling their functional duties successfully. But there are, unfortunately, also officers who seem to work for show, to feel that the main thing is to have the senior officer think well of you. Of course, such comrades must be corrected and taught a business-like, principled approach.

The last five years have seen a broadening use of technical training equipment in our forces. Simulators have a steadily growing role under contemporary conditions. This can be explained, on the one hand, by the need to conserve the service life of the combat equipment. On the other hand, many of our weapons systems can only be used if we take certain organizational steps which are not always possible under ordinary conditions.

For these reasons the rocket soldier must learn his combat skills primarily with training equipment. T/O simulators make it possible to model any situation typical of the conditions of modern combat, hone combat skills, and condition the men both physically and psychologically. But each particular unit has its own specific characteristics, and so centrally manufactured simulators must be adjusted in the local areas.

Work to improve physical facilities for training demands planning, organization, and a creative approach. Efficiency workers in our leading units have built numerous simulators and they have all been included in the same system as the primary simulators.

The campaign to increase the quality and effectiveness of combat training demanded that we improve our monitoring of the training process. There used to be certain commanders who worked sporadically, from inspection to inspection. Before the arrival of the commission they would become noticeably more active, but when the inspectors left there would again be a decline in the work. There were also cases where certain officers simply did not have adequate knowledge to evaluate the training of their subordinates strictly and objectively with the required degree of precision.

The years which have preceded the 26th party congress have been marked by vigorous work in these two areas: improving our monitoring of the training process and developing objective criteria to evaluate the level of training of subordinates. We have based this on the experience of leading officers, the best methodologists, and highly rated specialists, as well as scientific plans and recommendations originating in the training and indoctrination process among the troops. Our creative labor has met success.

A system of operational monitoring of combat and political training has now been introduced among the troops. Special monitoring points which exist in all control elements concentrate information (on light panels or magnetic tape) on fulfillment of planned activities in combat and political training and the results of training for the day in each subunit and team. Analysis of the summarized daily information enables the unit commander and staff to effectively control the training process, eliminate problems at the right time, and give effective help to subunits that are behind.

We may say confidently that the technique of comparative evaluation of teams, subunits, and units has taken root in our forces. This method uses objective evaluation criteria both for particular indicators such as standing combat duty and level of combat and political training and for the level of combat readiness of the subunit or unit as a whole. The technique gives commanders the ability to evaluate the training of their subordinates objectively.

Propagandizing progressive know-how is very important in improving the professional training of military men. We must admit that there were some elements of formalism in this work before and it was often nothing more than slogans. How have things changed in recent years? We now focus our efforts on organizational work. It is not enough to simply say, "Here is a progressive practice, study it." Commanders, political agencies, and staff today work out and take concrete steps to introduce progressive know-how in each subunit and unit. Before this there is detailed study of the essential features of the progressive practices. In many cases experiments are conducted for the purpose of selecting the most effective techniques and methods of training and combat work for introduction.

Propaganda is conducted on a business-like, scientific basis in the unit commanded by Lt Col M. Kolosov. Analysis and careful discussion of everything new that develops in the training process and competition enables them to identify truly valuable methodological procedures and use them to raise the level of training of the combat team and to perform missions and standards outstandingly. This unit was the first to begin conducting joint training periods and drills with competing teams. This method is now used in other units as well.

The period between the 25th and 26th party congresses saw continued development of socialist competition in our troops. The form and methods of organizing it have been improved, new practices and patriotic initiatives have constantly enriched it, and its role in indoctrination has increased.

A few years ago when studying the organization of competition among the troops we found significant problems and tight spots. Many of them were caused by inadequate experience on the part of commanders and political workers. The inability of some officers, warrant officers, and sergeants to sum up the results of competition correctly and give missions to subordinates was especially detrimental.

After carefully discussing the results of an inspection we came to the conclusion that it was necessary to develop a methodology for summarizing results and formulating missions in the squad, team, and subunits and to give it to all commanders and political workers. A good deal of work was done to generalize experience and study the recommendations of military pedagogues and psychologists.

In 1977 the commanders and political workers received a scientifically developed methodology, incorporated it, and began to use it in practice. This had a beneficial effect on the level of organization of competition in the troops and raised its effectiveness.

Today competition to greet the 26th Congress of the CPSU in a worthy fashion has developed on a broad scale. The appeal of the initiators of competition in the Rocket Forces, the fighting men of the unit commanded by Lt Col I. Shelestov, to celebrate the year of the 26th party congress with a further increase in combat readiness and strict military order has met vigorous support and spread to all places. The personnel of the unit adopted demanding socialist obligations. To successfully fulfill them will require an improvement in organizational and indoctrination work by commanders, political workers, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations. We carefully analyzed the lessons of the first days of the training year at a session of the military council and worked out recommendations to eliminate problems that were discovered and increase the effectiveness of the training and indoctrination process.

The commanders, political agencies, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations are directing their efforts to thoroughly accumulating the experience gained during fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and to preserving and consolidating everything valuable that has been achieved. On this basis they will fulfill with honor the great and important missions which face our missile forces in the new training year and greet the 26th congress of our Leninist party with high indicators in combat training and competition.

11,176
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TROOP INTEGRATION: PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by N. Tyrin: "Stages of Friendship"]

[Text] They are very different. Fedya Pezhan is a tractor operator, while Bakhtiyer Tazhiyev is a kolkhoz member. Nikolay Bantsarev is a driver. Besiki Peradze is a student, and Suyunuchbek Minbayev is a waiter. They lived in different places: Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Tataria, Kirghiziya and Moscow. Today they are all together. They are one collective. And they have the same address: their military unit.

It was an overcast day with a tiresome, fine rain falling. But the faces of the men showed happiness and excitement. This was their debut after going through the new soldier's course.

Shift leader Pvt A. Kuchkarev waved his hand from the roof of the third floor and commanded, "Wall piece number..."

Down below rigger Pvt E. Orunbayev hitched the cable to the block.

"Lift!"

The motor started humming. The block rose smoothly upward. Then it stopped, as if wanting to catch its breath, and then started moving in another direction.

Kuchkarev and Pvt S. Karimov deftly caught the block, evened it out, and put it in place.

"Be more careful!" Kuchkarev cautioned the pair on the ground. "The blocks have to match. Otherwise the wall will be uneven."

At this point Private Bantsarev hurried up. An electrical welding unit shook and sparked in his hands. Nikolay picks things up quickly. Before the service he went through a DOSAAF motor vehicle school and worked as a driver. In the service he had to learn a new trade, and he mastered it quickly. He works fast and carefully. After he finished it was easy to putty up the seams.

Squad leader PFC S. Minbayev was very afraid. He was afraid that the apparent simplicity of the work would deceive the new men. In addition, some of them knew no Russian at all. Special interpreters had to be assigned.

However, his doubts melted away and everything went fairly well, on that day and on the following days. They are continuing their job. Here is what the men themselves say.

PFC S. Minbayev:

We barely made our assignment then. I didn't push them, because I knew that the main thing was for them to become friends, to give them a chance to feel the strengths and weaknesses of their first jobs, which means to see their prospects.

As time went on we did more. We continued training periods in the specializations. The emphasis was on improving occupational skills. For those who needed it we helped with the study of Russian. They also learned how to talk on the outside. Sometimes we would be standing in the street explaining something to one of them and two or three more would come up and listen too.

Then we adopted our socialist obligations in honor of the 26th party congress. The shifts began competing with one another. The soldiers understood even better that it was not a matter of just personal success but of general honor and the interests of the squad. They expressed a desire to work three shifts in order to put the residential building into operation faster. The subunit commander cooled them down a bit by observing that we did not have to hurry. If we worked quickly and smoothly we would make it on time.

How are things today? We are using the slogan "Maximum output every working day." This means that we fulfill our production assignment by 115-120 percent. That pace enables us to erect floors faster than envisioned in the plan. By the end of the year we hope to be hearing "thank you" from residents.

PFC O. Akhmedov:

Our squad has representatives of seven nationalities, and in the subunit there are 23. They are all unified by one idea: to defend our native land and perform our constitutional duty. We live as friends. Each one of us learns not just from military labor but also from mutual relations in the collective. The nicer you are, the nicer the people around you will be.

After work we usually gather in the Lenin room, discuss the results, and exchange opinions on the future. Sometimes we read each other letters from home.

My daughter was one year old in late October. The evening before I decided to write to my wife Valya at home in Leninogorsk, and congratulate my daughter and send her a present. That evening the boys came up to me by surprise and gave me a beautiful doll for her. They said, "This is from us. And don't forget to send our congratulations." How can I forget that? Your friends do not desert you in trouble and they do not forget you in happiness.

Pvt N. Bantsarev:

We have a rule that is: Speak the truth forthrightly, no matter how bitter it may be. We had quite a time with Pvt S. Peradze. He did not work badly on the job, but he made no special effort. With his behavior things were worse. Sometimes he was careless about orders, or he would line up in formation improperly dressed. For this, of course, he was criticized. He was reproached many times and we tried to convince him of the need to maintain strict discipline. Hard-working soldiers such as Komsomol member Fedya Perzhan were used as examples for him. Before coming in the service Perzhan injured his leg. He could have had an easier job, but he did not want to leave his comrades. He took the job of riding in the basket puttying seams between blocks. And what a job he does! Never a criticism.

But Peradze continued to be out of step with discipline and drag the squad down. The Komsomol organization intervened. It called him to a session of the bureau, had a serious talk with him, and then discussed his behavior at a meeting. It was difficult, but Peradze came to see that he was constantly in view, that his comrades would not permit him to be careless toward the requirements of the military regulations. He straightened out. Just before the October holidays we had the pleasure of reading a news bulletin devoted to his successes.

Sr Lt Yu. Nizhel'skiy, deputy company commander for political affairs:

The personality and reputation of a military collective are made up of many components. One of them is friendship. The sources of this feeling lie in the great love of the men for their native land, their indissoluble bond with all the peoples of the Soviet Union, and their understanding of their responsibility to perform their sacred military duty. The members of the squad have these qualities in full. It took less than six months for PFC Minbayev and the Komsomol group to unite these people who have different personalities and levels of training and come from different nationalities. Attention and sensitivity, those are perhaps the main qualities in Minbayev. Then also he has high standards, strict and fair. But he is not just the squad leader, but also secretary of the company Komsomol organization.

The squad is a leader in more than production indicators. The soldiers know that at any time it may be necessary to turn in their trowels for automatic weapons. That is why they study military affairs and the science of victory diligently. For them the service has been a real education in ideological, military, labor, and moral conditioning.

Concluding Comment (N. Tyrin):

The soldiers are at the construction site again. After brief preparations the motor of the hoisting crane started up and sparks began to fly from the electrical welding unit. Installation of the building is continuing. The floors grow higher. Very soon lights will appear in the windows of the building and the apartments will come alive. This will be the first victory for the young military construction workers. And victory is always accompanied by a feeling of joy and satisfaction.

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SOVIET VIEWS: ON U. S. PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 11, Jun 80 pp 46-47

[Article by T. Belashchenko: "'Black Propaganda' from Fort Bragg"]

[Text] Hardly anyone in the United States itself had heard of the little town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, 10 years ago. There are hundreds like it. It has no large industry and no historical or tourist attractions. But recently this name has appeared more and more in the Western press, in statements by political figures, and in various documents of the American military department.

What has brought Fayetteville prominence is the military garrison, Fort Bragg, which is located on its outskirts. It is not just the fort itself as much as the Institute of Foreign Aid of the U. S. Armed Forces which is located in it. Let us stipulate immediately that it is an institute, but everything else is just a cover, military camouflage, so to speak. Behind it, concealed from uninitiated eyes, is a very important army facility, the John Kennedy Center of Special Warfare. To be more precise, this is the American military's headquarters for organizing and conducting ideological sabotage, subversive propaganda, malicious campaigns of slander, and everything else that falls within the concept of psychological warfare used by the enemies of peace against the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and all the progressive forces of the contemporary world.

In American political writing it is customary to break psychological warfare down into three categories: "white," "grey," and "black" propaganda. "White" propaganda is openly subversive activity carried on in the name of official sources, while "grey" propaganda comprises the actions of semi-governmental, supposedly "private and independent," organizations and departments, and "black" propaganda is the dirtiest kind. It recognizes no moral or other norms, even under American political standards. It comprises unpardonable methods of ideological sabotage including not just flagrant lies, slander, and disinformation, but also political blackmail, provocation, and terror.

The hornets' nest at Fort Bragg specializes chiefly in this kind of activity. The words of Col P. Linebarger, one of the leading lights of psychological warfare, to the effect that "Where other conditions are equal

propaganda that is not restrained by considerations of morality and the like is always more effective than propaganda carried on by the lovers of clean hands" is considered almost a gospel here. They also like to quote the revelations of Gen W. Jackson, another specialist in subversive operations, who cynically stated that "in political war against communism the West does not need truth, it needs subversive activity; it needs all the murderers and gangsters that can be bought for dollars."

The actual deeds of the ideological saboteurs match their theory. For many years now, during both the cold war and the period of detente, Washington has most frequently used "black" propaganda against both the countries with which it was in a state of war and against those with which it officially maintains normal diplomatic relations. Its arsenal includes slanderous pamphlets camouflaged as "publications of local resistance forces" (in reality they are printed in an army printing house of one of the psychological warfare units of the U. S. Army) and subversive radio broadcasts which supposedly are from "people's underground detachments" (but they are given by American specialists working at a military radio station somewhere in West Germany or on the island of Okinawa). They are not even above counterfeit money or food cards which can be dumped in a developing country to undermine the economy or booby-trap bombs disguised as children's toys or rice packages (in South Vietnam tens of thousands of children were crippled and killed by such American "gifts").

Hundreds of thousands of people in dozens of countries of the world are quite familiar with the methods of "black" propaganda: the Middle East and Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America, and many other regions. American specialists in psychological warfare have also made many attempts to wage their subversive operations on the European continent, against the Warsaw Pact countries and their fighting men, the personnel of Soviet forces temporarily stationed in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, Soviet sailors making courtesy visits to foreign ports, and even tourists, artists, and athletes from the Soviet Union and other countries.

This activity has become even more vigorous in recent months. Blinded by anti-Soviet rage, Washington is intensifying all forms of the anti-Soviet struggle, primarily psychological warfare.

"Because the military factor of anticommunist policy is restricted in scale under current conditions and arouses an unfavorable response in public opinion while the economic factor is slow and ineffective against the Soviet Union, we must put our hopes on the ideological weapons, psychological warfare in all its forms," acknowledges E. Reischauer, prominent American specialist in ideological sabotage. "While not rejecting military force in principle, we should try to blow up communism from within, using means that undercut the determination of the people, deplete their spiritual resources, and may ultimately incline them to our side."

Many Washington officers are participating in psychological warfare against world socialism and democracy. Above all there is the White House itself, or more accurately, the so-called consulting council on questions of psychological strategy that works directly under the president and is responsible for the development of various subversive campaigns and operations and

ideological sabotage. The "output" of this headquarters of subversive actions against international peace and security is standard fare: furious calls to "defend human rights" in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the organization of subversive propaganda, sabotage, and terror in relation to democratic Afghanistan, attempts to undermine the Olympic movement, and many other actions.

The U. S. Department of State, the ministry of foreign affairs, plays an important part in psychological warfare. Its administration of international relations, the current name for the former USIA or information agency, carries on all foreign political propaganda beginning from radio sabotage organized by "Voice of America" and going all the way to "black" propaganda carried on by centers of espionage and sabotage, supposedly independent but in reality fully supported by the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and camouflaged as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. It is instructive that J. Gronuski, "chairman of the council of international radio broadcasting" which officially operates Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, appeared in a subcommittee of the U. S. Senate and requested additional appropriations of 6.6 million dollars for the current year. The budget of these two stations in 1981 will be 103.8 million dollars, which is up 16.5 million dollars from the current year.

Washington assigns the most important assaults, so to speak, of psychological warfare to the military department, the Pentagon. There is a special organization there for this purpose, the Defense Department's administration of special methods of warfare, with corresponding offices in the headquarters of the U. S. Armed Forces in Europe and the Far East and a lower-level apparatus in formations and large units.

Special methods is a cover term. It was put into use by the Pentagon several years ago to conceal the true nature of this activity from public opinion and remove from critical fire such odious terms as psychological warfare and psychological operations, especially in light of what had been done by American "cloak and dagger" specialists in Indochina, certain African countries, Asia, and Latin America. Along with the name change there was a certain reorganization of the sabotage and terror agencies of the American army. Special forces units, the so-called "green berets," were added to the system of special methods of warfare together with the administrative apparatus and formations for waging ideological sabotage and psychological war. The mission of the special forces include conducting sabotage and terror operations in the enemy rear, suppressing national liberation forces in one's own rear, and conducting punitive "pacification" operations in colonial and dependent countries.

Taking advantage of its position as senior partner in NATO, the United States sought the formation of a similar apparatus both in the headquarters of the unified armed forces of NATO in Europe and in the headquarters of certain of its primary formations. There are now special methods agencies and formations in the West German Bundeswehr and in the armed forces of various other NATO countries such as Great Britain, Italy, and Turkey.

The practice of psychological warfare, both in peacetime and in battle, is assigned to special military formations. In the U. S. Army these

are psychological operations groups (brigades), battalions, and companies.

The main base of these units is Fort Bragg. The largest psychological operations unit in the U. S. Army, 4th group, is stationed there at present. It has three battalions, two of them designated to wage strategic psychological warfare, which means subversive operations in peacetime within a particular country that is declared to be an enemy, and in case aggressive operations or war develop, in an entire military theater. As for the third battalion, it is designated for tactical psychological operations, ideological and other types of sabotage in a relatively limited area, against opposing troops and border or frontier regions.

In addition to those at Fort Bragg, the U. S. Army has several detached psychological operations battalions and companies in the garrison at Bad Tolz (West Germany), Camp Butler on the Japanese island of Okinawa, Fort Gulik (Panama Canal Zone), and elsewhere.

The imperialist military machine is using these subversive forces with great intensity in its struggle against the peace-loving countries and peoples. This activity reached its greatest scope during the period of U. S. aggression in Indochina where the Pentagon used three psychological warfare groups and several other units (in all up to 15 battalions) in subversive operations, provocation, and sabotage against the popular forces. In cooperation with the puppet troops and Saigon regime these forces distributed more than 6 billion subversive leaflets (more than were distributed by the entire American army in World War II). Several major sabotage-propaganda operations were carried out during which the interventionists and their puppets sometimes tried to frighten the patriotic forces and other times to win them over with false promises, spread provocative rumors, played on superstitions and prejudices, and so on. The Americans resorted to such techniques of "black" propaganda as dropping counterfeit money, poisoned food, and the like on the territory occupied by the patriots and on North Vietnam dozens of times. There were cases where saboteurs from special forces units camouflaged as "North Vietnamese units" took part in wiping out entire villages in order to use this later as an example of the "savagery of the communists" and put on a propaganda show with this as the basis.

In the post-Vietnam period the Pentagon has used psychological warfare units many times to wage operations against national liberation forces in various Latin American countries, sent them to Africa to support the separatists in Eritrea during the Somali aggression against Ethiopa, carried on subversive propaganda through them in other African countries where local pro-imperialist regimes were waging unsuccessful struggles against people's democratic forces, and used them in the Middle East, against the revolutionary forces in Iran and on the borders of Afghanistan, as well as elsewhere.

The psychological warfare agencies even stoop to such techniques as putting their agents into socialist countries disguised as tourists, scientists, journalists, businessmen, guides and interpreters at exhibitions and congresses, and athletes.

In some cases the agents of the centers of subversion are able to carry in slanderous material. For example, a group of Leningrad college students caught a foreigner near the university building. He had been distributing anti-Soviet flyers. He turned out to be Belgian subject Pipet, a small tradesman who had agreed to carry out this provocative action for money. The Leningrad Oblast court sentenced Pipet to five years in prison.

A group of American tourists was recently visiting Vilnius University. One of them, Axtin, broke away from the group and began wandering through the halls of the University, spreading anti-Soviet flyers. Students Lyubinskas and Malakauskas observed what he was doing and stopped him. They gathered the flyers he had distributed and took the rest away from him. Axtin himself they turned over to the local militia. In this way an attempt at ideological sabotage was thwarted.

There is no doubt about the purpose of such activities. "Win the war before the armies join battle" and "Undermine socialism from within" — these are the dirty strategic intentions of the enemies of peace and their specialists in psychological warfare. The complete hopelessness of such plans by the enemies of peace in relation to the peoples and fighting men of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries has been demonstrated many times. But the tricks of the enemies of peace, the treacherous methods of the imperialist provocateurs and ideological saboteurs, demand special vigilance, intolerance, exposure, and counteraction.

The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally show constant concern for strengthening the security of the Soviet State against all such tricks by the class enemy. This is illustrated once again by the 26 April 1979 decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," which says: "Our duty is to oppose the subversive political and ideological activities of the class enemy and his vicious slander of socialism with our invincible solidarity, the powerful ideological unity of our ranks, the profound conviction and political vigilance of every Soviet citizen, and his or her readiness to defend the native land and the revolutionary gains of socialism."

There can be no peace in the ideological struggle. In this arena there must continue to be ruthless resistance, an uncompromising attitude, and an aggressive approach by our counterpropaganda based on the great strength of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, peace, and democracy and on the truth of Soviet life.

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